

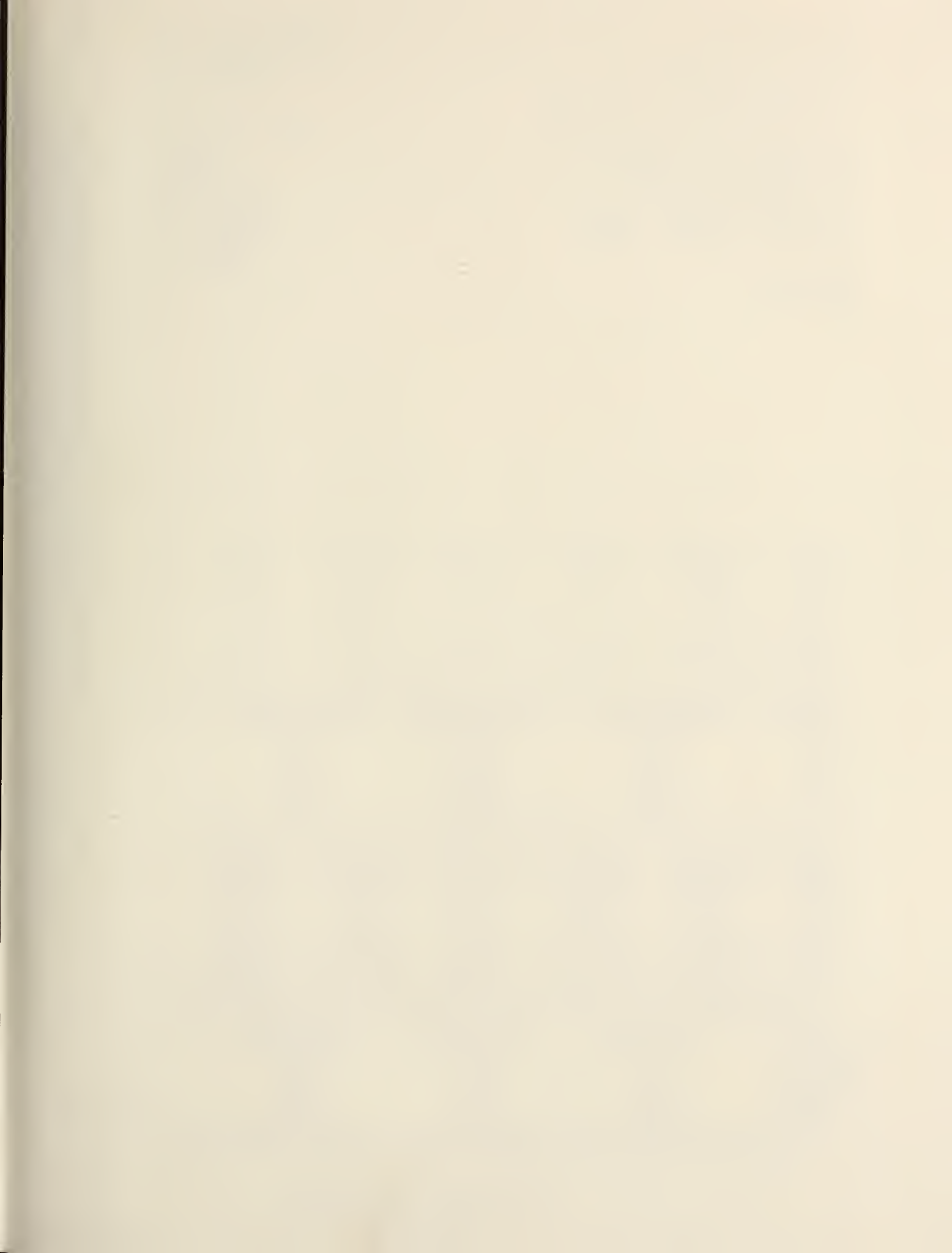
1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICTS OF THE
103RD CONGRESS

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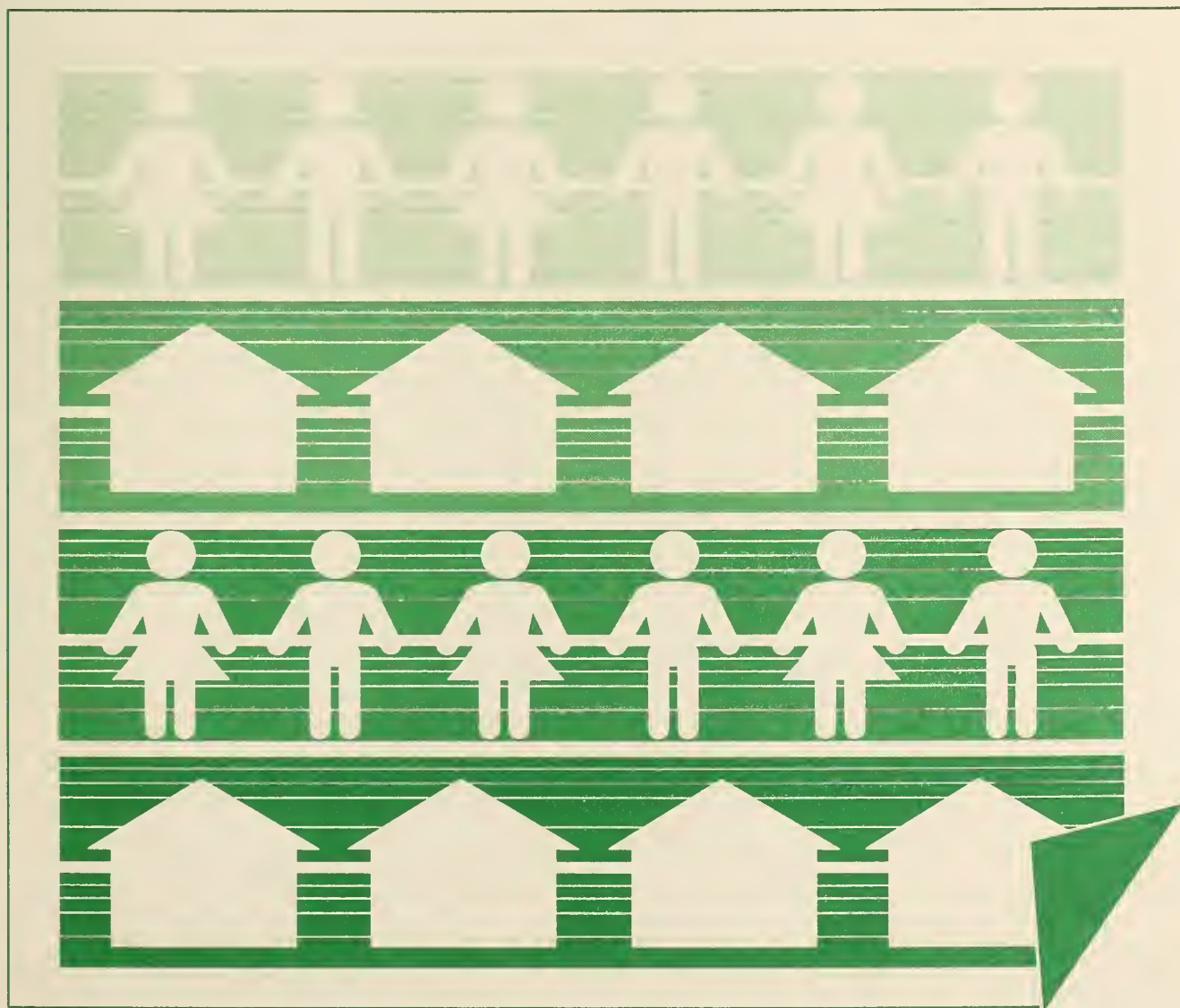
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
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1990 CPH-4-18

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Kansas



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Blair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Pell**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennetfield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpline**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeill**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Phillip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampee R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Palsano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

Carbaugh, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalionas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dalley, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudrlault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymiller**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harrls**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

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1990 Census of
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Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Kansas

Issued November 1992



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Economics and Statistics Administration
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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
 (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
 (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
 (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment ..	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 58(A)	98, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	180(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 116(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	181(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	182(A), 168(C)	180(A)
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Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 80(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title		Headnote				Column head			
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		For total nonwhite and white population, males, females, and persons of Hispanic origin, 1990				Spanner			
Heading		Stubhead				Boxhead			
The State		Total				Total			
State and District		Total				Total			
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- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility	13	...	...	...
Group quarters	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation	15	...	...	...
Period of military service	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
LAND AREA					
Square kilometers	211 921.6	145 673.8	36 195.0	4 016.9	26 035.8
Square miles	81 823.0	56 244.7	13 974.9	1 550.9	10 052.4
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN					
All persons	2 477 574	619 370	619 391	619 439	619 374
White	2 231 986	583 625	558 318	540 210	549 833
Black	143 076	8 155	38 940	55 263	40 718
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	21 965	2 749	7 196	4 603	7 417
Asian or Pacific Islander	31 750	4 838	6 880	10 335	9 697
Other race	48 797	20 003	8 057	9 028	11 709
Hispanic origin (of any race)	93 670	31 962	18 390	20 395	22 923
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 190 524	572 014	549 283	529 544	539 683
AGE					
All persons	2 477 574	619 370	619 391	619 439	619 374
Under 5 years	188 390	45 227	45 284	48 095	49 784
5 to 9 years	195 981	50 297	47 771	47 892	50 021
10 to 14 years	179 473	46 452	43 995	43 468	45 558
15 to 19 years	172 176	42 180	45 087	43 831	41 078
20 to 24 years	180 087	36 767	52 398	50 436	40 486
25 to 34 years	413 173	92 822	100 507	113 631	106 213
35 to 44 years	361 326	83 208	87 705	99 911	90 502
45 to 54 years	235 388	58 222	57 239	61 093	58 834
55 to 64 years	209 009	57 485	51 025	47 063	53 436
65 to 74 years	184 664	54 181	46 352	37 665	46 466
75 to 84 years	115 666	37 999	30 774	19 688	27 205
85 years and over	42 241	14 530	11 254	6 666	9 791
3 and 4 years	77 145	19 013	18 465	19 427	20 240
16 years and over	1 880 536	468 931	474 230	471 871	465 504
18 years and over	1 815 960	452 729	458 157	455 833	449 241
21 years and over	1 702 243	426 975	425 433	425 269	424 566
60 years and over	447 759	136 077	114 483	87 185	110 014
62 years and over	406 230	124 511	104 237	77 999	99 483
Median age	32.9	34.6	32.5	31.7	32.9
Female					
All persons	1 262 929	315 777	310 010	319 779	317 363
Under 5 years	91 553	21 944	21 806	23 555	24 248
5 to 9 years	95 477	24 348	23 294	23 303	24 532
10 to 14 years	87 064	22 526	21 105	21 197	22 236
15 to 19 years	83 710	20 377	21 557	21 824	19 952
20 to 24 years	86 831	17 478	23 434	25 561	20 358
25 to 34 years	205 129	45 461	48 385	58 464	52 819
35 to 44 years	178 822	40 375	42 259	51 373	44 815
45 to 54 years	119 244	29 380	28 688	31 109	30 067
55 to 64 years	109 213	30 035	26 551	24 800	27 827
65 to 74 years	102 840	30 030	25 653	21 094	26 063
75 to 84 years	72 373	23 436	19 184	12 548	17 205
85 years and over	30 673	10 387	8 094	4 951	7 241
3 and 4 years	37 508	9 234	8 840	9 544	9 890
16 years and over	972 659	242 852	239 828	247 735	242 244
18 years and over	941 160	234 897	232 117	239 881	234 265
21 years and over	886 367	222 671	216 919	224 511	222 266
60 years and over	261 165	79 120	66 724	50 925	64 396
62 years and over	239 358	73 036	61 362	46 025	58 935
Median age	34.1	36.3	34.1	32.6	34.0
Male					
All persons	1 214 645	303 593	309 381	299 660	302 011
Median age	31.6	33.0	31.0	30.7	31.7
VOTING-AGE PERSONS					
Persons 18 years and over	1 815 960	452 729	458 157	455 833	449 241
Male	874 800	217 832	226 040	215 952	214 976
Female	941 160	234 897	232 117	239 881	234 265
White	1 655 486	430 345	416 296	403 598	405 247
Black	94 450	5 678	26 796	36 005	25 971
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	14 689	1 871	4 702	3 318	4 798
Asian or Pacific Islander	21 579	2 986	5 056	7 224	6 313
Other race	29 756	11 849	5 307	5 688	6 912
Hispanic origin (of any race)	56 939	18 493	11 919	13 077	13 450
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	2 477 574	619 370	619 391	619 439	619 374
In households	2 394 809	599 209	583 726	605 001	606 873
Householder	944 726	239 568	230 344	235 450	239 364
Family householder	658 600	167 728	160 920	162 966	166 986
Nonfamily householder	286 126	71 840	69 424	72 484	72 378
Male	122 919	29 793	29 165	31 781	32 180
Living alone	97 991	25 075	22 966	23 546	26 404
Female	163 207	42 047	40 259	40 703	40 198
Living alone	147 165	39 585	36 354	34 525	36 701
Spouse	552 495	145 846	135 602	133 199	137 848
Child	753 544	185 807	182 936	191 604	193 197
Grandchild	24 319	4 303	5 815	7 027	7 174
Other relatives	39 197	8 359	8 874	11 607	10 357
Nonrelatives	80 528	15 326	20 155	26 114	18 933
Institutionalized persons	42 896	13 579	15 957	5 052	8 308
Other persons in group quarters	39 869	6 582	19 708	9 386	4 193
Persons per household	2.53	2.50	2.53	2.57	2.54
Persons per family	3.08	3.05	3.07	3.11	3.09
Persons 65 years and over					
All persons	342 571	106 710	88 380	64 019	83 462
In households	316 608	97 525	81 271	60 319	77 493
Householder	221 466	68 718	57 484	41 338	53 926
Nonfamily householder	106 635	33 454	28 497	19 026	25 658
Living alone	104 297	32 969	27 827	18 501	25 000
Male	20 495	6 536	5 686	3 480	4 793
Female	83 802	26 433	22 141	15 021	20 207
Spouse	81 517	25 864	20 404	15 186	20 063
Other relatives	11 349	2 481	2 726	3 274	2 868
Nonrelatives	2 276	462	657	521	636
Institutionalized persons	24 893	8 996	6 601	3 523	5 773
Other persons in group quarters	1 070	189	508	177	196

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Congressional District	Age													Median age
All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over			
2 477 574	188 390	1 880 536	1 815 960	113 717	140 776	774 499	235 388	103 821	105 188	342 571	157 907	42 241	32.9		
619 370	45 227	468 931	452 729	25 754	28 528	176 030	58 222	28 118	29 367	106 710	52 529	14 530	34.6		
The State -----															
District 1 -----															
COUNTY															
5 874	393	4 446	4 305	147	173	1 586	528	317	297	1 257	588	147	37.5		
29 382	2 231	22 173	21 457	1 170	1 183	8 475	2 790	1 471	1 455	4 913	2 245	565	34.8		
3 021	197	2 342	2 267	94	82	780	306	141	164	700	349	103	39.7		
3 243	200	2 542	2 461	65	89	814	275	187	249	782	368	106	41.8		
2 418	133	1 879	1 812	54	64	615	240	117	139	583	309	88	41.1		
9 158	593	7 052	6 818	326	326	2 369	840	435	486	2 100	1 095	356	39.2		
11 023	661	8 736	8 500	388	388	2 618	1 057	466	594	2 727	1 500	485	39.9		
2 313	152	1 804	1 749	66	63	551	238	122	104	605	336	96	41.6		
4 021	280	3 081	2 983	94	94	1 018	360	227	233	984	527	178	40.2		
18 958	1 286	14 526	14 013	574	699	5 125	1 912	916	1 021	3 766	1 953	565	37.3		
COUNTY															
3 787	222	2 929	2 840	78	122	978	386	189	201	886	436	131	39.4		
26 004	1 774	19 907	19 273	1 824	2 053	7 679	2 170	1 000	1 078	3 469	1 561	382	31.1		
6 586	372	5 198	5 027	200	280	1 845	594	311	331	1 466	792	220	38.0		
37 070	4 463	22 755	21 768	1 644	2 152	10 972	2 533	1 034	874	2 559	1 092	283	27.2		
2 463	2 459	20 232	19 508	1 567	1 774	8 196	2 445	1 015	1 074	3 468	1 544	402	30.2		
3 231	220	2 745	2 682	79	99	854	302	185	195	648	326	80	38.2		
2 111	211	2 713	2 616	79	81	913	390	214	217	722	387	116	39.1		
5 543	443	4 911	4 691	264	342	2 234	672	310	244	625	266	58	29.2		
7 159	643	7 911	7 668	190	212	1 620	511	201	201	720	352	95	32.2		
5 396	464	3 840	3 668	190	212	1 620	511	201	201	720	352	95	32.2		
1 153	135	1 266	1 227	44	55	527	143	86	94	278	118	35	33.2		
COUNTY															
2 388	163	1 837	1 772	66	67	654	247	130	135	473	254	79	38.1		
3 886	274	2 749	2 621	131	177	1 230	383	149	145	401	166	45	30.5		
2 177	176	1 626	1 566	45	48	1 036	218	114	137	415	218	43	37.0		
4 251	373	3 338	3 235	93	97	1 036	399	281	275	1 054	554	145	42.7		
3 660	238	2 801	2 685	154	155	1 236	351	169	161	459	205	61	30.8		
2 375	160	1 784	1 720	82	85	624	245	127	113	493	238	87	38.5		
3 653	206	2 862	2 780	92	79	908	335	185	241	950	524	175	42.4		
3 081	210	2 340	2 265	84	84	814	294	161	200	620	294	91	38.1		
34 732	2 667	26 301	25 442	2 641	3 026	10 417	2 785	1 178	1 137	4 258	2 160	603	29.1		
COUNTY															
27 268	1 903	20 802	20 163	1 385	1 371	7 696	2 550	1 120	1 296	4 745	2 428	709	34.7		
11 353	660	8 986	8 716	343	384	2 775	1 090	579	661	2 688	1 400	390	39.3		
11 705	829	8 878	8 607	290	325	2 982	1 095	579	629	2 684	1 425	398	38.4		
4 247	295	3 211	3 090	107	155	1 157	408	228	227	808	415	119	36.9		
7 203	457	5 529	5 279	280	312	1 888	598	312	373	1 577	907	251	37.7		
6 198	403	4 807	4 640	165	220	1 604	598	338	349	1 371	682	174	38.9		
3 480	272	2 540	2 422	115	132	1 010	347	167	179	472	347	63	33.2		
4 033	237	3 065	2 973	72	72	1 090	368	212	223	900	472	121	38.5		
5 947	339	4 788	4 624	198	264	1 614	598	274	223	1 334	722	226	39.0		
4 867	330	3 818	3 690	93	138	1 136	452	275	280	1 316	701	209	42.7		
COUNTY															
5 634	365	4 340	4 197	136	174	1 529	574	299	319	1 166	624	173	38.5		
7 555	452	5 873	5 598	254	254	2 146	794	395	332	1 446	662	159	37.4		
6 590	427	5 103	4 938	153	186	1 709	682	327	358	1 523	710	247	40.4		
9 702	620	7 465	7 204	430	306	2 673	955	274	274	1 855	918	247	36.8		
3 404	209	2 585	2 503	92	78	881	341	171	212	725	362	107	38.8		
62 389	4 298	48 066	46 498	92	78	881	341	171	212	725	362	107	38.8		
6 482	394	5 163	5 008	2 744	2 778	18 722	6 330	2 798	3 012	10 179	4 362	1 107	35.0		
10 610	760	8 097	7 821	121	153	1 525	609	373	390	1 800	953	291	44.5		
6 039	443	4 584	4 427	423	425	2 672	1 059	547	557	2 138	1 107	292	37.0		
3 842	224	3 053	2 966	155	188	1 585	560	308	318	1 313	664	179	37.9		
				87	84	955	368	233	271	968	471	126	43.1		
COUNTY															
7 835	433	6 024	6 024	205	215	2 053	769	438	483	1 861	911	214	40.9		
49 301	3 643	37 584	36 327	2 065	2 569	15 493	4 938	2 108	2 190	6 964	3 121	789	33.5		
5 289	406	3 932	3 758	158	190	1 534	539	252	223	857	413	111	35.0		
18 743	1 732	13 384	12 865	931	1 190	5 976	1 991	760	659	1 758	910	192	29.0		
3 043	223	2 170	2 075	70	70	821	293	185	188	543	264	90	37.1		
6 926	542	5 259	5 087	312	312	1 835	751	336	374	1 156	521	146	35.5		
5 078	270	4 277	3 940	104	104	1 191	493	302	326	1 421	774	265	45.1		
5 365	376	4 108	3 988	126	171	1 382	518	265	278	1 248	630	145	39.0		
2 333	214	1 657	1 582	103	103	1 221	518	122	104	254	119	35	31.4		
5 048	434	3 657	3 503	160	212	1 471	518	193	228	721	314	77	32.7		

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													Median age
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
District 1—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Thomas County	8 258	620	6 158	5 922	575	359	2 340	743	378	316	1 211	548	144	32.3
Trego County	3 694	211	2 826	2 728	72	92	1 958	347	190	194	875	450	107	39.1
Wabawsee County	6 603	430	4 817	4 817	218	240	1 829	685	340	338	1 167	544	149	36.4
Wallace County	1 821	145	1 346	1 292	72	73	486	170	98	94	299	142	47	34.6
Washington County	7 073	420	5 529	5 336	183	214	1 619	654	375	432	1 859	1 013	284	42.1
Wichita County	2 758	238	1 963	1 884	69	98	790	260	137	116	414	211	63	33.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dodge City city	21 129	1 975	15 570	15 022	1 376	1 562	6 370	1 778	728	749	2 459	1 104	278	28.9
Emporia city	25 512	1 991	19 522	18 959	2 349	2 713	7 553	1 801	753	735	3 055	1 635	501	27.5
Garden City city	24 097	2 441	16 126	16 126	1 234	1 585	7 914	1 786	759	676	2 172	972	258	27.7
Great Bend city	15 427	1 160	11 749	11 381	546	684	4 512	1 444	782	778	2 635	1 242	339	34.9
Hoys city	17 767	1 252	13 517	13 094	1 023	1 621	5 439	1 448	661	682	2 220	974	223	30.7
Hutchinson city	39 308	2 774	30 699	29 808	2 031	2 078	11 990	3 716	1 643	1 811	6 539	3 094	787	34.2
Liberal city	16 573	1 528	11 874	11 411	850	1 075	5 243	1 385	662	587	1 609	702	186	29.0
McPherson city	12 422	924	9 485	9 187	665	677	3 691	1 299	501	576	1 948	992	280	33.4
Salina city	42 303	3 204	32 364	31 337	1 861	2 396	13 288	4 082	1 756	1 859	6 095	2 779	717	33.1
	619 391	45 284	474 230	458 157	32 724	40 577	188 212	57 239	24 922	26 103	88 380	42 028	11 254	32.5
District 2														
COUNTY														
Allen County	14 638	1 006	11 059	10 654	651	559	3 914	1 373	633	747	2 777	1 369	406	35.5
Anderson County	7 803	518	5 962	5 741	257	288	1 927	788	359	404	1 718	869	249	38.1
Atchison County	16 932	1 183	12 825	12 555	956	853	4 413	1 623	754	797	2 859	1 417	428	33.5
Bourbon County	14 966	1 071	11 498	11 089	687	576	3 936	1 399	682	758	3 051	1 573	402	36.8
Brown County	11 128	817	8 373	8 069	342	408	2 875	992	489	546	2 417	1 272	387	36.7
Cherokee County	21 374	1 427	16 376	15 733	869	1 042	5 769	2 304	917	1 061	3 771	1 768	425	35.8
Coffey County	8 404	563	6 380	6 116	253	291	2 408	816	329	371	1 648	870	244	36.2
Coward County	35 568	2 158	28 106	27 284	2 048	2 657	9 519	3 159	1 357	1 572	6 972	3 559	958	34.4
Douglas County	8 134	536	6 244	6 015	513	335	2 183	773	337	404	1 470	704	172	35.1
Douglas County (pt.)	2 872	231	2 141	2 051	93	84	947	354	147	119	307	128	25	34.5
Franklin County	21 994	1 759	16 428	15 835	877	1 113	6 308	2 159	1 009	937	3 432	1 743	488	33.3
Geary County	30 453	3 387	22 139	21 457	1 988	3 247	9 770	2 211	937	944	2 340	924	228	34.9
Jackson County	11 525	842	8 535	8 223	426	445	3 208	1 260	485	533	1 866	936	247	35.0
Jefferson County	15 905	1 085	11 978	11 543	522	613	4 786	1 860	732	689	2 341	1 081	292	34.2
Labette County	23 693	1 698	18 088	17 401	1 071	1 071	6 555	2 259	997	1 101	4 371	2 150	548	35.2
Leavenworth County	64 371	4 511	48 951	47 207	2 142	3 159	25 043	6 217	2 289	2 224	6 133	2 617	638	33.1
Linn County	8 254	519	6 362	6 147	273	280	2 023	844	435	484	1 808	846	269	39.3
Nemaha County	10 446	828	7 721	7 445	297	383	2 682	882	482	575	2 144	1 115	308	35.6
Neosho County	17 035	1 192	13 054	12 637	684	708	4 645	1 685	784	899	3 232	1 587	403	36.3
Osage County	15 248	1 033	11 555	11 128	455	551	4 395	1 537	792	723	2 675	1 336	417	36.0
Portawatomie County	16 128	1 316	11 378	11 384	594	727	4 937	1 488	660	623	2 355	1 174	325	32.8
Riley County	67 139	5 009	53 778	52 682	10 229	12 032	20 068	3 441	1 292	1 365	4 255	1 908	499	23.8
Shawnee County	160 976	11 670	123 638	119 283	8 693	8 693	52 268	16 424	7 321	7 371	21 085	9 432	2 494	33.8
Wilson County	10 289	679	7 941	7 650	304	342	2 610	1 050	496	583	2 265	1 109	258	39.1
Woodson County	4 116	246	3 228	3 128	96	120	1 023	341	207	253	1 088	541	144	41.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Atchison city	10 656	755	8 115	7 813	701	613	2 710	899	445	473	1 972	1 041	351	32.8
Fort Riley North CDP	12 848	1 288	9 532	9 376	2 183	2 744	4 378	54	3	4	10	2	—	21.8
Junction City city	20 604	2 283	15 116	14 665	1 187	2 102	6 309	1 556	699	774	1 946	785	196	27.2
Leavenworth city	38 495	2 855	29 396	28 466	1 877	2 107	15 864	3 245	1 158	913	3 729	1 639	383	32.8
Manhattan city	37 712	2 355	30 857	30 162	498	7 244	11 300	2 323	891	913	3 054	1 376	377	24.8
Ottawa city	10 667	877	8 019	7 770	498	691	3 020	883	447	445	1 786	894	222	32.3
Pearson city	11 924	910	9 088	8 760	1 111	626	3 331	992	417	503	2 280	1 146	319	33.5
Parsons city	17 775	1 054	14 311	13 946	1 409	1 910	4 703	1 426	599	677	3 222	1 667	455	31.2
Pittsburg city	119 883	8 864	93 327	90 433	4 650	7 284	38 836	10 968	5 278	5 736	17 681	8 058	2 100	33.6
	619 439	48 095	471 871	455 833	30 564	39 552	213 542	61 093	23 897	23 166	64 019	26 354	6 666	31.7
District 3														
COUNTY														
Douglas County (pt.)	78 926	4 901	64 454	63 019	11 012	11 721	24 116	5 437	2 152	2 061	6 320	2 869	902	25.5
Johnson County	355 054	28 049	269 178	259 938	11 948	17 700	132 045	38 038	13 773	13 014	38 420	12 890	3 131	32.8
Miami County	23 466	1 683	17 678	16 948	859	956	7 153	2 406	1 099	1 030	3 245	1 596	405	34.3
Wyandotte County	161 993	13 462	120 361	115 928	6 745	9 175	50 228	14 812	6 873	7 061	21 034	8 999	2 228	31.7

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age												
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
		District 3 — Con.												
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Kansas City city	149 767	12 563	111 348	107 119	6 272	8 612	46 349	13 558	6 349	6 490	19 489	8 308	2 022	31.5
Lawrence city	65 608	4 006	54 237	53 179	10 125	11 005	20 106	4 170	1 585	1 585	4 585	2 041	614	24.7
Leawood city	19 693	1 402	14 662	14 078	511	427	13 841	3 617	1 010	1 073	2 487	790	137	39.0
Lenexa city	34 034	2 884	25 230	24 282	1 226	2 054	13 841	3 617	914	650	1 980	1 042	417	31.0
Merriam city	11 821	912	9 350	9 098	368	647	4 671	1 199	504	449	1 260	457	108	33.0
Olathe city	63 352	6 339	44 534	42 825	2 646	3 415	25 725	4 979	1 513	1 231	3 316	1 559	503	28.8
Overland Park city	111 790	8 095	86 873	84 114	3 492	5 838	41 378	12 732	4 875	4 731	11 068	3 909	950	33.9
Prairie Village city	23 186	1 710	18 437	17 930	574	780	7 723	2 412	1 096	1 285	4 060	1 478	37 6	37.6
Shawnee city	37 993	2 884	28 968	27 895	1 422	2 113	14 139	4 460	1 615	1 430	2 716	966	220	32.2
	619 374	49 784	445 504	449 241	24 675	32 119	196 715	58 834	26 884	26 552	83 462	36 996	9 791	32.9
District 4.														
COUNTY														
Butler County	50 580	3 822	37 434	35 973	1 969	2 020	15 647	4 988	2 294	2 285	6 770	3 099	827	33.8
Chautauque County	4 407	268	3 494	3 374	125	117	1 010	501	207	247	1 167	560	145	43.3
Cowley County	36 915	2 594	28 147	27 129	1 681	1 713	10 523	3 738	1 711	1 743	6 020	3 001	807	34.7
Elk County	3 327	197	2 690	2 610	76	113	687	361	183	202	1 088	520	147	47.0
Greenwood County	7 647	467	5 981	5 318	256	246	1 915	715	415	430	1 984	996	299	41.2
Harper County	7 124	472	5 481	5 318	176	228	1 820	683	346	414	1 651	866	266	39.6
Harvey County	31 028	2 130	23 713	22 858	1 527	1 451	8 961	3 039	1 380	1 401	5 099	2 603	851	34.7
Kingman County	8 292	591	6 229	5 996	247	236	2 203	822	418	426	1 944	785	205	36.9
Marion County	1 532	84	1 214	1 159	59	41	388	139	81	102	7 529	3 433	68	40.3
Marion County (pt.)	38 816	2 783	29 838	28 793	1 738	1 570	10 298	4 004	1 804	1 871	7 508	3 633	1 004	36.5
Montgomery County	403 662	34 422	301 922	291 703	16 031	23 446	135 896	37 289	16 914	16 141	45 986	18 681	4 589	31.8
Sedgewick County	25 841	1 954	19 140	18 347	790	938	7 367	2 535	1 131	1 270	4 316	2 064	583	34.9
District 5.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkansas City city	12 762	928	9 794	9 453	628	604	3 465	1 178	601	629	2 348	1 182	331	35.1
Coffeyville city	12 917	970	9 987	9 651	698	553	3 175	1 169	558	605	2 893	1 484	426	36.7
Derby city	14 699	1 188	10 354	9 816	515	539	5 047	1 592	633	523	967	344	100	31.7
El Dorado city	11 504	839	8 939	8 639	584	548	3 236	991	525	586	2 169	1 105	306	35.3
El Dorado city	16 700	1 226	12 749	12 286	533	765	5 009	1 544	684	777	2 974	1 533	535	35.1
Newton city	304 011	26 122	230 602	223 451	12 375	19 349	103 023	26 564	12 368	12 117	37 655	15 672	3 894	31.7
Winfield city	11 931	813	9 260	8 983	617	733	3 434	1 112	480	518	2 089	1 120	338	34.1

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin					
	Sex		Race										
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State -----	2 477 574	1 214 645	1 262 929	2 231 986	143 076	21 965	31 750	48 797	2 190 524	140 761	20 363	30 814	1 442
District 1 -----	619 370	303 593	315 777	583 625	8 155	2 749	4 838	20 003	572 014	7 930	2 461	4 654	349
COUNTY													
Barber County -----	5 874	2 819	3 055	5 791	13	31	3	36	5 755	13	28	3	2
Barrow County -----	29 382	14 176	15 206	28 392	348	141	109	392	27 973	341	132	101	19
Chase County -----	3 021	1 497	1 524	2 995	5	11	1	9	2 964	5	11	1	—
Cheyenne County -----	3 243	1 553	1 690	3 224	5	27	7	29	3 208	5	25	9	—
Clark County -----	2 418	1 172	1 246	2 355	—	27	27	18	2 344	—	16	27	—
Clay County -----	9 158	4 437	4 721	9 078	18	17	27	38	9 056	18	16	9	3
Cloud County -----	11 023	5 179	5 844	10 917	37	17	5	47	10 888	36	15	5	3
Comanche County -----	2 313	1 107	1 206	2 291	6	12	—	13	2 283	6	11	—	—
Decatur County -----	4 021	1 953	2 068	4 001	2	4	1	8	3 996	2	9	1	—
Dickinson County -----	18 958	9 128	9 830	18 589	123	65	54	127	18 374	122	63	54	4
Edwards County -----	3 787	1 828	1 959	3 646	4	12	8	117	3 566	4	12	8	—
Ellis County -----	26 004	12 739	13 265	25 635	109	45	151	64	25 491	107	39	150	12
Ellsworth County -----	6 586	3 409	3 177	6 347	134	26	103	69	6 233	134	21	10	2
Finney County -----	33 070	16 787	16 283	26 460	443	253	1 203	4 711	22 914	401	200	1 151	51
Ford County -----	27 463	13 859	13 604	22 873	473	155	663	3 299	22 121	448	128	649	34
Gove County -----	3 231	1 604	1 627	3 219	4	5	2	1	3 211	4	5	2	—
Graham County -----	3 543	1 739	1 804	3 407	103	13	12	8	3 393	102	13	12	—
Grant County -----	3 576	1 799	1 777	3 576	2	78	41	979	5 500	2	70	34	10
Gray County -----	5 956	2 649	2 747	5 168	7	22	2	198	5 133	7	22	4	4
Greeley County -----	1 774	881	893	1 687	11	2	2	72	1 659	3	1	1	3
Hamilton County -----	2 388	1 134	1 254	2 244	5	8	28	103	2 212	5	8	23	1
Haskell County -----	3 886	1 961	1 925	3 413	22	23	5	443	3 305	22	17	4	—
Hodgeman County -----	2 177	1 079	1 098	2 137	—	3	1	14	2 120	—	2	1	—
Jewell County -----	4 251	2 105	2 146	4 233	—	12	5	1	4 227	—	12	4	—
Kearny County -----	4 027	2 046	1 981	3 602	4	26	5	390	3 323	3	23	5	2
Kiowa County -----	3 660	1 753	1 907	3 600	7	17	11	25	3 584	7	16	11	3
Lane County -----	2 375	1 199	1 176	2 354	1	17	—	15	2 325	1	5	—	—
Lincoln County -----	3 653	1 741	1 912	3 635	11	11	—	15	3 624	11	11	1	—
Logan County -----	3 081	1 519	1 562	3 047	8	215	—	15	3 036	8	181	—	—
Lyon County -----	34 732	16 957	17 775	31 828	731	215	686	1 272	31 067	706	181	642	22
McPherson County -----	27 268	13 262	14 006	26 663	211	108	125	161	26 504	203	101	122	13
Marion County (pt.) -----	11 353	5 447	5 906	11 205	39	37	31	41	11 148	39	33	31	2
Marshall County -----	11 705	5 718	5 987	11 632	10	34	11	18	11 601	9	34	11	1
Meade County -----	4 247	2 085	2 162	4 092	—	11	12	132	4 021	—	11	12	—
Mitchell County -----	7 203	3 479	3 724	7 123	44	18	10	8	7 105	43	16	10	—
Morris County -----	6 198	3 023	3 175	6 101	20	31	11	35	6 050	18	29	11	—
Morton County -----	3 480	1 712	1 768	3 297	3	31	38	111	3 062	1	26	38	—
Ness County -----	4 033	1 985	2 048	4 016	—	4	5	8	4 001	—	4	5	—
Norton County -----	5 947	3 090	2 857	5 724	135	16	20	52	5 693	134	14	20	—
Osborne County -----	4 867	2 329	2 538	4 835	4	20	6	2	4 822	4	18	6	—
Ottawa County -----	5 634	2 728	2 906	5 599	4	16	8	7	5 573	4	16	7	—
Pawnee County -----	7 555	3 819	3 736	7 079	239	27	57	153	6 976	233	26	56	8
Phillips County -----	6 590	3 200	3 390	6 524	16	12	28	10	6 506	16	27	27	—
Pottawatomie County -----	9 702	4 697	5 005	9 358	116	64	30	134	9 296	114	61	29	19
Rawlins County -----	3 404	1 680	1 724	3 382	3	8	8	4	3 361	3	5	8	—
Reino County -----	62 389	30 658	31 731	58 612	1 712	359	210	1 496	57 643	1 677	336	197	58
Republic County -----	3 099	1 542	1 557	3 062	3	12	12	3	6 440	3	12	12	—
Rice County -----	6 482	3 099	3 383	6 482	117	53	19	199	10 141	116	51	18	—
Rooks County -----	10 610	5 068	5 542	10 222	117	53	12	13	5 963	34	12	5	—
Rush County -----	6 039	2 914	3 125	5 974	35	12	5	18	5 963	—	5	5	—
Russell County -----	3 842	1 854	1 988	3 814	—	5	5	18	3 796	—	5	5	—
Saline County -----	7 835	3 780	4 055	7 734	43	35	6	17	7 706	43	35	6	—
Scott County -----	49 301	23 819	25 482	46 272	1 515	239	531	744	45 826	1 487	219	523	24
Seward County -----	2 665	1 289	1 376	2 665	5	22	22	109	5 119	5	9	18	—
Sheridan County -----	18 743	9 472	9 271	14 495	1 108	143	449	2 548	13 415	1 084	119	441	24
Sherman County -----	3 043	1 549	1 494	3 019	—	8	6	10	3 010	—	1	6	—
Sherman County -----	6 926	3 386	3 540	6 569	17	8	16	474	6 415	17	4	16	—
Smith County -----	5 078	2 439	2 639	5 063	4	3	3	7	5 057	4	6	3	—
Stoddard County -----	5 365	2 583	2 782	5 271	10	26	9	49	5 210	10	24	9	—
Stanton County -----	2 333	1 159	1 174	2 315	2	17	8	291	1 915	2	17	5	—
Stevens County -----	5 048	2 473	2 575	4 552	26	42	15	413	4 423	26	38	9	—

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Nat of Hispanic origin						
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 1—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Thomas County	8 258	4 025	4 233	8 109	29	17	35	68	8 073	29	17	35	3	
Emporia County	3 694	1 822	1 872	3 668	2	6	17	1	3 640	2	6	17	—	
Wabunsee County	6 603	3 264	3 339	6 493	41	24	7	38	6 415	41	24	7	—	
Wallace County	1 821	895	926	1 785	6	5	4	21	1 729	6	5	4	—	
Washington County	7 073	3 467	3 606	7 050	4	7	—	12	7 040	4	7	—	—	
Wichita County	2 758	1 371	1 387	2 455	1	9	8	285	2 414	1	8	8	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dodge City city	21 129	10 602	10 527	16 759	458	124	635	3 153	16 099	433	98	624	30	
Emporia city	25 512	12 302	13 210	22 780	702	149	662	1 219	22 082	677	131	618	15	
Garden City city	24 097	12 084	12 013	18 859	405	158	962	3 713	16 537	364	128	937	39	
Great Bend city	15 427	7 328	8 099	14 731	232	85	61	318	14 470	228	77	60	17	
Hays city	17 767	8 613	9 154	17 503	85	37	104	38	17 415	84	33	103	10	
Hutchinson city	39 308	19 314	19 994	35 951	1 607	250	160	1 340	35 180	1 574	230	148	49	
Liberal city	16 573	8 325	8 248	12 578	1 097	132	442	2 324	11 563	1 073	110	434	24	
McPherson city	12 422	6 027	6 395	11 992	182	70	77	101	11 877	175	65	74	7	
Salina city	42 303	20 277	22 026	39 371	1 500	217	523	692	38 961	1 473	201	516	24	
District 2	619 391	309 381	310 010	558 318	38 940	7 196	6 880	8 057	549 283	37 986	6 737	6 623	372	
COUNTY														
Allen County	14 638	7 039	7 599	14 128	270	100	46	94	13 969	265	99	46	1	
Anderson County	7 803	3 758	4 045	7 672	40	67	10	14	7 645	37	64	6	5	
Atchison County	16 932	8 256	8 676	15 598	957	131	162	162	15 426	931	72	128	6	
Bourbon County	14 966	7 041	7 925	14 438	419	60	22	27	14 391	412	57	21	14	
Brown County	11 128	5 333	5 795	10 190	132	719	16	71	10 108	131	668	15	1	
Chester County	21 374	10 189	11 185	20 442	116	760	24	32	20 311	115	748	24	1	
Coffey County	8 404	4 159	4 245	8 315	9	54	18	8	8 272	9	49	13	—	
Crowford County	35 568	17 080	18 488	34 250	476	305	422	115	34 043	475	297	419	9	
Daniphong County	8 134	3 992	4 142	7 839	155	91	18	25	7 814	155	96	18	3	
Douglas County (pt.)	2 872	1 460	1 412	2 808	12	57	—	1	2 789	12	50	—	—	
Franklin County	21 994	10 652	11 342	21 202	282	187	100	223	20 979	278	166	95	5	
Geary County	30 453	15 621	14 832	20 938	7 198	203	1 224	890	20 213	6 982	184	1 170	51	
Jackson County	11 525	5 871	5 654	10 705	41	722	9	48	10 668	39	681	9	2	
Jefferson County	15 905	7 995	7 910	15 603	73	129	65	35	15 510	73	124	62	4	
Labette County	23 693	11 366	12 327	21 956	1 030	409	97	201	21 654	1 025	405	92	1	
Leavenworth County	64 371	35 453	28 918	55 063	7 132	418	937	821	53 928	6 894	388	907	62	
Linn County	8 254	4 049	4 205	8 151	37	44	6	16	8 133	37	44	6	—	
Nemaha County	10 446	5 159	5 287	10 378	37	13	16	2	10 365	37	13	16	—	
Neosho County	17 035	8 170	8 865	16 544	190	134	40	127	16 325	182	129	38	—	
Ozage County	15 248	7 422	7 826	15 035	34	107	18	54	14 911	29	104	17	—	
Pottawatomie County	16 128	8 029	8 099	15 799	93	115	61	60	15 632	93	101	61	2	
Riley County	67 137	36 952	30 187	55 866	6 807	482	2 400	1 584	54 787	6 682	444	2 343	84	
Shawnee County	160 766	77 626	83 330	141 189	13 365	1 836	1 179	3 407	137 250	13 058	1 660	1 103	120	
Wilson County	4 289	2 060	2 229	4 039	15	30	5	7	10 119	20	64	1	9	
Woodson County	4 116	1 997	2 119	4 059	15	30	5	7	4 041	15	30	5	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Atchison city	10 656	4 976	5 680	9 557	848	66	85	100	9 422	822	55	83	4	
Fort Riley North CDP	12 848	9 082	3 766	7 180	4 240	143	409	876	6 890	4 160	124	377	35	
Funcheon City city	20 404	10 142	10 262	13 336	5 592	128	978	570	12 810	5 413	118	949	40	
Leavenworth city	38 495	21 779	16 716	30 700	6 094	275	749	657	29 788	5 866	254	743	38	
Manhattan city	37 712	19 464	18 248	33 960	1 877	204	231	440	33 387	1 842	187	1 212	25	
Ottawa city	10 667	5 094	5 573	10 025	83	119	83	198	9 845	239	100	82	5	
Parsons city	11 924	5 620	6 304	10 648	242	109	68	166	10 425	908	106	63	1	
Pittsburg city	17 775	8 487	9 288	16 745	408	146	391	85	16 624	407	139	389	8	
Topeka city	119 883	57 054	62 829	101 550	12 761	1 538	948	3 086	98 129	12 459	1 369	881	115	
District 3	619 439	299 660	319 779	540 210	55 263	4 603	10 335	9 028	529 544	54 764	4 224	10 098	414	
COUNTY														
Douglas County (pt.)	78 926	39 262	39 664	70 077	3 312	2 110	2 581	846	68 938	3 262	1 970	2 541	78	
Johnson County	355 054	171 609	183 445	338 770	6 917	1 246	5 840	2 281	334 167	6 809	1 160	5 739	174	
Miami County	23 466	11 538	11 928	22 635	565	137	38	91	22 464	562	128	31	5	
Wyandotte County	161 993	77 251	84 742	108 728	44 469	1 110	1 876	5 810	103 955	44 131	966	1 787	157	

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin				
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 3—Cont.													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Kansas City city	149 767	71 361	78 406	97 356	43 834	1 025	1 854	5 698	92 751	43 506	885	1 767	153
Lawrence city	65 608	32 657	32 951	57 149	3 192	1 945	2 533	789	56 135	3 148	1 817	2 494	73
Leawood city	19 693	9 696	9 997	19 022	191	31	177	16	18 862	191	28	430	5
Lenexa city	34 034	16 564	17 470	32 193	821	144	693	183	31 812	183	127	689	8
Merriam city	11 821	5 669	6 152	10 950	434	52	345	186	10 794	427	50	197	8
Olathe city	63 352	31 088	32 264	59 731	1 912	279	1 066	364	58 977	1 884	266	1 041	39
Overland Park city	111 790	53 286	58 504	106 648	2 051	341	2 145	605	105 101	2 007	318	2 115	51
Proline Village city	23 186	10 809	12 377	22 615	153	44	264	110	22 371	153	38	262	2
Shownee city	37 993	18 697	19 296	36 038	815	133	656	351	35 423	798	118	631	18
	619 374	302 011	317 363	549 833	40 718	7 417	9 697	11 709	539 683	40 081	6 941	9 439	307
District 4.													
COUNTY													
Butler County	50 580	24 845	25 735	49 311	367	459	169	274	48 861	361	449	161	6
Chautauque County	4 407	2 143	2 264	4 202	123	152	13	17	4 183	23	151	6	—
Cowley County	36 915	17 890	19 025	34 290	1 060	714	330	521	33 789	1 040	656	315	18
Elk County	3 327	1 591	1 736	3 238	5	37	3	9	3 205	5	74	3	—
Greenwood County	7 647	3 808	4 039	7 719	9	77	—	42	7 473	9	46	—	—
Harper County	7 124	3 432	3 692	7 036	13	46	5	21	6 955	13	46	5	—
Harvey County	31 028	15 035	15 993	29 309	551	145	212	830	28 517	524	141	207	24
Kingman County	8 292	4 030	4 262	8 213	9	24	—	30	8 172	9	24	10	—
Marian County (pt.)	725	355	370	482	45	1	154	8	1 472	43	1	1	—
Montgomery County	38 816	18 322	20 494	35 090	2 437	898	878	327	34 614	2 400	885	149	17
Sedgewick County	403 662	197 617	206 045	345 173	36 061	4 556	8 728	9 144	337 788	35 516	4 183	8 513	227
Sumner County	25 841	12 373	13 268	24 869	140	288	72	472	24 455	138	280	69	11
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Arkansas City city	12 762	6 034	6 728	11 481	641	370	45	225	11 292	629	331	45	8
Coffeyville city	12 917	5 949	6 968	10 726	1 625	400	51	115	10 606	1 608	395	49	6
Derby city	14 699	7 214	7 485	14 214	155	93	119	118	14 005	153	85	119	4
El Dorado city	11 504	5 375	6 129	11 072	172	74	61	125	10 947	169	74	59	3
Newton city	16 700	7 929	8 771	15 379	410	92	114	705	14 775	383	92	112	13
Winfield city	304 011	147 659	156 352	250 176	34 301	3 527	7 773	8 234	243 989	33 765	3 223	7 592	192
Winfield city	11 931	5 706	6 225	10 933	379	109	274	236	10 713	371	106	259	7

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tution- alized persons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	65 years and over					
The State -----	2 394 809	944 726	658 600	552 495	81 433	286 126	245 156	104 297	83 802	2.53	3.08	82 765	42 896	39 869
District 1 -----	599 209	239 568	167 728	145 846	16 141	71 840	64 660	32 969	26 433	2.50	3.05	20 161	13 579	6 582
COUNTY														
Barber County -----	5 750	2 358	1 665	1 507	116	693	657	426	348	2.44	2.99	124	78	46
Barton County -----	28 622	11 561	8 144	7 008	892	3 417	3 151	1 571	1 293	2.48	3.02	760	411	349
Chase County -----	2 954	1 214	873	779	66	341	327	184	145	2.43	2.95	67	67	—
Cheyenne County -----	3 193	1 389	947	842	67	442	424	274	223	2.30	2.85	50	50	—
Clark County -----	2 355	1 006	677	624	37	329	316	197	164	2.34	2.96	63	63	—
Clay County -----	8 905	3 641	2 595	2 345	175	1 046	983	646	506	2.45	2.98	253	253	—
Cloud County -----	10 559	4 483	2 945	2 617	246	1 538	1 341	814	650	2.36	2.91	464	355	109
Comanche County -----	2 213	950	650	575	51	300	290	186	149	2.33	2.90	100	100	—
Decatur County -----	3 876	1 651	1 132	1 003	86	519	503	295	227	2.35	2.92	145	145	—
Dickinson County -----	18 534	7 542	5 323	4 663	491	2 219	2 035	1 212	985	2.46	2.99	424	381	43
Edwards County -----	3 695	1 585	1 065	954	78	520	489	270	218	2.33	2.92	92	91	1
Ellis County -----	24 883	10 096	6 546	5 555	780	3 550	2 932	1 007	782	2.46	3.11	1 121	321	800
Ellsworth County -----	5 931	2 522	1 687	1 492	139	835	800	500	392	2.35	2.98	655	639	16
Finney County -----	32 639	10 836	8 231	6 766	1 004	2 605	2 100	742	594	3.01	3.46	431	289	142
Ford County -----	26 538	9 872	7 006	5 845	813	2 866	2 405	1 055	837	2.69	3.21	925	403	522
Gove County -----	3 188	1 284	920	855	47	364	350	211	163	2.48	3.04	43	43	—
Graham County -----	3 487	1 435	999	899	73	436	404	234	190	2.43	2.99	56	56	—
Grant County -----	7 088	2 393	1 913	1 683	164	480	425	173	139	2.96	3.37	71	71	—
Gray County -----	5 302	1 913	1 436	1 294	100	477	431	202	171	2.77	3.30	94	94	—
Greeley County -----	1 740	656	486	435	30	170	159	83	68	2.65	3.18	34	30	4
Hamilton County -----	2 326	986	647	561	72	339	319	167	135	2.36	3.01	62	56	6
Haskell County -----	3 856	1 372	1 051	955	59	321	290	115	92	2.81	3.29	30	30	—
Hodgeman County -----	2 134	826	621	575	28	205	197	118	92	2.58	3.07	43	42	1
Jewell County -----	4 221	1 806	1 265	1 153	81	541	515	315	241	2.34	2.86	30	30	—
Kearny County -----	3 985	1 379	1 077	940	104	302	278	133	113	2.89	3.33	42	42	—
Kiowa County -----	3 502	1 466	1 013	914	75	453	431	257	212	2.39	2.97	158	102	56
Lane County -----	2 324	966	665	589	49	301	286	143	119	2.41	3.00	51	51	—
Lincoln County -----	3 574	1 531	1 054	952	64	477	454	301	245	2.33	2.89	79	79	—
Logan County -----	3 021	1 221	856	770	64	365	346	191	145	2.47	3.07	60	60	—
Lyon County -----	32 767	13 059	8 476	7 107	1 006	4 583	3 699	1 411	1 130	2.51	3.14	1 965	399	1 566
McPherson County -----	25 709	10 230	7 401	6 669	544	2 829	2 610	1 317	1 081	2.51	3.03	1 559	605	954
Marion County (pt.) -----	10 655	4 395	3 184	2 895	197	1 211	1 148	705	570	2.42	2.92	698	369	329
Marshall County -----	11 416	4 689	3 219	2 871	231	1 470	1 397	865	701	2.43	3.04	289	260	29
Meade County -----	4 147	1 667	1 188	1 092	64	479	460	268	217	2.49	3.05	100	100	—
Mitchell County -----	6 856	2 846	1 919	1 737	128	927	867	521	422	2.41	3.03	347	256	91
Morris County -----	6 099	2 528	1 821	1 624	141	707	667	392	304	2.41	2.92	99	99	—
Morton County -----	3 418	1 290	964	863	69	326	307	142	116	2.65	3.15	62	62	—
Ness County -----	3 973	1 670	1 143	1 031	79	527	506	323	247	2.38	2.97	60	60	—
Norton County -----	5 389	2 330	1 557	1 395	117	773	730	438	346	2.31	2.91	558	556	2
Osborne County -----	4 735	2 057	1 389	1 228	112	668	645	412	331	2.30	2.89	132	132	—
Ottawa County -----	5 509	2 266	1 625	1 455	130	641	602	366	291	2.43	2.94	125	120	5
Pawnee County -----	6 853	2 923	1 933	1 658	210	990	923	483	393	2.34	2.96	702	608	94
Phillips County -----	6 412	2 695	1 882	1 703	131	813	780	480	366	2.38	2.94	178	178	—
Pratt County -----	9 441	3 937	2 698	2 404	232	1 239	1 147	587	483	2.40	2.98	261	136	125
Rawlins County -----	3 353	1 361	940	842	63	421	395	235	177	2.46	3.06	51	51	—
Reno County -----	59 552	24 239	17 011	14 390	2 025	7 228	6 469	2 924	2 397	2.46	2.99	2 837	2 494	343
Republic County -----	6 274	2 769	1 870	1 714	100	899	870	557	437	2.27	2.84	208	208	—
Rice County -----	10 140	4 165	2 935	2 582	269	1 230	1 160	673	545	2.43	2.98	470	195	275
Rooks County -----	5 871	2 444	1 683	1 497	134	761	731	460	363	2.40	3.00	168	168	—
Rush County -----	3 757	1 642	1 123	1 017	73	519	499	289	234	2.29	2.85	85	85	—
Russell County -----	7 673	3 371	2 223	1 948	207	1 148	1 083	630	506	2.28	2.88	162	162	—
Saline County -----	48 450	19 826	13 510	11 171	1 851	6 316	5 407	2 247	1 848	2.44	2.99	851	530	321
Scott County -----	5 202	2 022	1 495	1 356	99	527	496	262	211	2.57	3.09	87	87	—
Seward County -----	18 451	6 614	4 926	4 008	684	1 688	1 398	547	428	2.79	3.24	292	151	141
Sheridan County -----	3 005	1 171	859	803	36	312	295	165	134	2.57	3.09	38	38	—
Sherman County -----	6 756	2 733	1 920	1 675	205	813	741	394	315	2.47	3.02	170	130	40
Smith County -----	4 928	2 165	1 479	1 341	98	686	649	445	342	2.28	2.82	150	150	—
Stafford County -----	5 205	2 203	1 514	1 350	120	689	658	394	322	2.36	2.93	160	160	—
Stanton County -----	2 306	831	640	568	49	191	182	66	51	2.77	3.27	27	27	—
Stevens County -----	4 991	1 885	1 397	1 243	101	488	464	250	200	2.65	3.17	57	57	—
Thomas County -----	7 991	3 124	2 181	1 909	202	943	810	337	276	2.56	3.11	267	98	169
Trego County -----	3 603	1 464	1 048	945	67	416	396	243	196	2.46	3.00	91	88	3
Wabawunsee County -----	6 494	2 482	1 868	1 683	125	614	572	331	239	2.62	3.09	109	109	—
Wallace County -----	1 794	677	486	443	25	191	178	90	76	2.65	3.24	27	27	—
Washington County -----	6 919	2 862	1 976	1 801	112	886	857	587	420	2.42	3.02	154	154	—
Wichita County -----	2 720	996	756	678	54	240	224	111	80	2.73	3.22	38	38	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dodge City city -----	20 409	7 609	5 264	4 289	698	2 345	1 937	808	662	2.68	3.23	720	225	495
Emporia city -----	23 618	9 753	5 872	4 736	858	3 881	3 071	1 094	905	2.42	3.12	1 894	349	1 545
Garden City city -----	23 668	8 072	5 967	4 842	795	2 105	1 717	664	542	2.93	3.42	429	289	140
Great Bend city -----	15 054	6 316	4 213	3 540	536	2 103	1 914	893	754	2.38	2.98	373	279	94
Hays city -----	17 408	7 202	4 460	3 718	602	2 742	2 184	691	544	2.42	3.10	359	183	176
Hutchinson city -----	36 878	15 656	10 290	8 337	1 536	5 366	4 747	2 069	1 727	2.36	2.95	2 430	2 103	327
Liberal city -----	16 283	5 858	4 337	3 473	651	1 521	1 256	496	395	2.78	3.24	290	151	139
McPherson city -----	11 745	4 826	3 313	2 930	296	1 513	1 373	645	544	2.43	3.01	677	228	449
Salina city -----	41 479	17 287	11 440	9 269	1 741	5 847	4 988	2 051	1 700	2.40	2.97	824	503	321
District 2 -----	583 726	230 344	160 920	135 602	19 422	69 424	59 320	27 827	22 141	2.53	3.07	35 665	15 957	19 708

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tutional- ized persons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	65 years and over					
District 2—Con. COUNTY														
Allen County	14 251	5 705	4 010	3 429	439	1 695	1 559	943	752	2.50	3.05	387	258	129
Anderson County	7 666	3 067	2 186	1 900	203	881	807	511	397	2.50	3.03	137	125	12
Atchison County	15 705	6 129	4 348	3 606	579	1 781	1 609	904	728	2.56	3.11	1 227	463	764
Bourbon County	14 517	5 897	4 081	3 460	498	1 816	1 670	992	842	2.46	3.02	449	251	198
Brown County	10 858	4 347	2 991	2 611	266	1 356	1 263	803	618	2.50	3.10	270	265	5
Cherokee County	21 077	8 396	6 007	4 968	808	2 389	2 211	1 301	1 048	2.51	3.03	297	260	37
Coffey County	8 237	3 311	2 348	2 074	186	963	862	504	370	2.49	3.02	167	144	23
Crawford County	34 115	14 606	9 145	7 547	1 234	5 461	4 636	2 574	2 068	2.34	2.97	1 453	689	764
Doniphan County	7 870	3 074	2 219	1 887	238	855	784	484	380	2.56	3.09	264	86	178
Douglas County (pt.)	2 862	1 037	837	761	46	200	169	73	59	2.76	3.10	10	—	10
Franklin County	21 441	8 308	6 055	5 203	635	2 253	2 009	1 076	873	2.58	3.08	553	295	258
Geary County	28 959	10 676	8 191	6 836	1 084	2 485	2 088	679	517	2.71	3.11	1 494	220	1 274
Jackson County	11 396	4 277	3 209	2 837	268	1 068	994	604	475	2.66	3.15	129	129	—
Jefferson County	15 484	5 778	4 466	3 998	302	1 312	1 160	633	476	2.68	3.10	421	420	1
Lobette County	22 899	9 377	6 393	5 287	875	2 984	2 722	1 481	1 202	2.44	3.03	794	737	57
Leavenworth County	54 974	19 715	15 222	12 915	1 765	4 493	3 986	1 688	1 297	2.79	3.24	9 397	6 847	2 550
Linn County	8 072	3 215	2 383	2 120	181	832	774	502	387	2.51	2.97	182	182	—
Nemaha County	10 356	3 996	2 823	2 558	170	1 173	1 123	698	533	2.59	3.21	90	90	—
Neosho County	16 552	6 748	4 734	4 074	483	2 014	1 844	1 052	845	2.45	3.00	483	378	105
Osage County	14 918	5 806	4 329	3 803	384	1 477	1 342	771	594	2.57	3.03	330	307	23
Pottawatomie County	15 804	5 938	4 390	3 885	358	1 548	1 340	665	506	2.66	3.16	324	220	104
Riley County	54 814	21 280	13 450	11 615	1 359	7 830	5 013	1 247	1 004	2.58	3.12	12 325	287	12 038
Shawnee County	156 835	63 768	43 046	34 659	6 707	20 722	17 627	6 554	5 345	2.46	3.03	4 141	2 998	1 143
Wilson County	10 101	4 194	2 912	2 555	258	1 282	1 204	749	586	2.41	2.97	188	153	35
Woodson County	3 963	1 699	1 145	1 014	96	554	524	339	239	2.33	2.93	153	153	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Atchison city	9 584	3 877	2 575	2 022	453	1 302	1 164	654	550	2.47	3.09	1 072	308	764
Fort Riley North CDP	7 100	1 805	1 759	1 669	57	2 46	46	—	—	3.93	3.99	5 748	—	5 748
Junction City city	20 381	7 870	5 789	4 658	924	2 081	1 755	590	456	2.59	3.02	223	220	3
Leavenworth city	31 007	11 475	8 325	6 801	1 225	3 150	2 807	1 181	908	2.70	3.26	7 488	4 939	2 549
Manhattan city	35 163	14 689	7 902	6 614	981	6 787	4 140	978	814	2.39	3.00	2 549	231	2 318
Ottawa city	10 337	4 215	2 828	2 353	366	1 387	1 232	677	562	2.45	3.05	330	74	256
Parsons city	11 293	4 807	3 040	2 306	605	1 767	1 593	814	665	2.35	3.01	631	574	57
Pittsburg city	16 682	7 551	4 197	3 283	741	3 354	2 685	1 329	1 103	2.21	2.91	1 093	329	764
Topeka city	116 134	49 936	31 162	23 822	5 937	18 774	15 969	5 876	4 804	2.33	2.96	3 749	2 666	1 083
District 3	605 001	235 450	162 966	133 199	23 543	72 484	58 071	18 501	15 021	2.57	3.11	14 438	5 052	9 386
COUNTY														
Douglas County (pt.)	70 106	29 101	16 454	13 476	2 234	12 647	7 954	1 868	1 514	2.41	3.01	8 820	753	8 067
Johnson County	352 280	136 433	98 151	84 722	10 598	38 282	31 399	8 735	7 352	2.58	3.09	2 774	2 131	643
Miami County	22 450	8 402	6 370	5 541	616	2 032	1 829	978	816	2.67	3.13	1 016	815	201
Wyandotte County	160 165	61 514	41 991	29 460	10 095	19 523	16 889	6 920	5 339	2.60	3.20	1 828	1 353	475
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Kansas City city	148 267	57 146	38 669	26 727	9 654	18 477	16 007	6 515	5 007	2.59	3.20	1 500	1 118	382
Lawrence city	57 690	24 513	12 920	10 332	1 962	11 593	7 056	1 431	1 200	2.35	2.98	7 918	487	7 431
Leawood city	19 693	6 888	5 930	5 534	306	598	534	390	307	2.86	3.12	—	—	—
Lenexa city	33 797	12 713	9 139	7 854	1 001	3 574	2 770	685	589	2.66	3.17	237	237	—
Merriam city	11 697	5 080	3 206	2 625	478	1 874	1 590	336	262	2.30	2.92	124	114	10
Olathe city	61 873	21 445	16 735	14 372	1 864	4 710	3 721	829	703	2.89	3.30	1 479	935	544
Overland Park city	111 154	44 936	30 920	26 529	3 535	14 016	11 486	2 960	2 536	2.47	3.02	636	595	41
Prairie Village city	23 186	9 734	6 936	5 948	803	2 798	2 457	1 010	851	2.38	2.86	—	—	—
Shawnee city	37 900	14 567	10 511	8 994	1 183	4 056	3 318	728	611	2.60	3.11	93	62	31
District 4	606 873	239 364	166 986	137 848	22 327	72 378	63 105	25 000	20 207	2.54	3.09	12 501	8 308	4 193
COUNTY														
Butler County	49 713	18 488	14 202	12 302	1 383	4 286	3 788	1 847	1 496	2.69	3.12	867	715	152
Chautauqua County	4 251	1 835	1 242	1 077	123	593	567	362	267	2.32	2.89	156	155	1
Cowley County	35 100	14 047	10 004	8 436	1 230	4 043	3 685	1 844	1 486	2.50	3.02	1 815	1 371	444
Elk County	3 235	1 436	966	864	74	470	452	333	259	2.25	2.81	92	92	—
Greenwood County	7 648	3 285	2 198	1 936	201	1 087	1 021	661	506	2.33	2.91	199	199	—
Harper County	6 975	3 007	2 018	1 782	183	989	941	574	471	2.32	2.91	149	149	—
Harvey County	29 386	11 581	8 356	7 290	810	3 225	2 914	1 474	1 193	2.54	3.05	1 642	857	785
Kingman County	8 102	3 175	2 332	2 065	191	843	797	448	361	2.55	3.07	190	178	12
Marion County (pt.)	1 418	580	394	334	45	186	174	103	81	2.44	3.04	117	117	—
Montgomery County	37 963	15 670	10 779	8 970	1 448	4 891	4 521	2 585	2 100	2.42	2.99	853	549	304
Sedgewick County	397 701	156 571	107 361	86 594	15 992	49 210	41 876	13 464	10 907	2.54	3.11	5 961	3 493	2 468
Sumner County	25 381	9 689	7 134	6 198	647	2 555	2 369	1 305	1 080	2.62	3.13	460	433	27
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkansas City city	12 303	5 144	3 463	2 767	550	1 681	1 542	749	607	2.39	2.97	459	282	177
Coffeyville city	12 451	5 366	3 454	2 692	642	1 912	1 777	1 045	860	2.32	2.96	466	250	216
Derby city	14 586	4 774	4 094	3 629	357	680	614	241	221	3.06	3.35	113	113	—
El Dorado city	11 255	4 803	3 149	2 553	474	1 654	1 463	747	628	2.34	2.93	249	211	38
Newman city	16 082	6 558	4 515	3 791	567	2 043	1 842	883	718	2.45	3.02	618	585	33
Wichita city	299 476	123 249	79 687	62 251	13 630	43 562	36 991	11 620	9 442	2.43	3.05	4 535	2 810	1 725
Winfield city	10 618	4 456	2 945	2 401	443	1 511	1 384	734	607	2.38	3.00	1 313	1 047	266

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
The State	2 477 574	211 921.6	81 823.0	11.7	30.3	District 2—Can.					
District 1	619 370	145 673.8	56 244.7	4.3	11.0	COUNTY					
COUNTY						Allen County	14 638	1 302.9	503.1	11.2	29.1
Barber County	5 874	2 937.5	1 134.2	2.0	5.2	Andersan County	7 803	1 509.9	583.0	5.2	13.4
Barton County	29 382	2 315.6	894.0	12.7	32.9	Atchison County	16 932	1 119.8	432.4	15.1	39.2
Chase County	3 021	2 009.7	775.9	1.5	3.9	Bourban County	14 966	1 650.2	637.1	9.1	23.5
Cheyenne County	3 243	2 641.6	1 019.9	1.2	3.2	Brown County	11 128	1 478.1	570.7	7.5	19.5
Clark County	2 418	2 524.6	974.7	1.0	2.5	Cherokee County	21 374	1 520.8	587.2	14.1	36.4
Clay County	9 158	1 667.6	643.9	5.5	14.2	Coffey County	8 404	1 632.4	630.3	5.1	13.3
Cloud County	11 023	1 853.6	715.7	5.9	15.4	Crawford County	35 568	1 535.8	593.0	23.2	60.0
Comanche County	2 313	2 041.9	788.4	1.1	2.9	Doniphan County	8 134	1 015.8	392.2	8.0	20.7
Decatur County	4 021	2 314.4	893.6	1.7	4.5	Douglas County (pt.)	2 872	287.4	111.0	10.0	25.9
Dickinson County	18 958	2 197.5	848.4	8.6	22.3	Franklin County	21 994	1 486.4	573.9	14.8	38.3
Edwards County	3 787	1 611.1	622.1	2.4	6.1	Geary County	30 453	995.3	384.3	30.6	79.2
Ellis County	26 004	2 331.0	900.0	11.2	28.9	Jackson County	11 525	1 701.2	656.9	6.8	17.5
Ellsworth County	6 586	1 854.3	715.9	3.6	9.2	Jefferson County	15 905	1 388.6	536.2	11.5	29.7
Finney County	33 070	3 367.4	1 300.2	9.8	25.4	Liberty County	23 693	1 680.7	648.9	14.1	36.5
Ford County	27 463	2 845.3	1 098.6	9.7	25.0	Leavenworth County	64 371	1 200.0	463.3	53.6	138.9
Gove County	3 231	2 775.1	1 071.5	1.2	3.0	Linn County	8 254	1 550.8	598.8	5.3	13.8
Graham County	3 543	2 326.7	898.3	1.5	3.9	Nemaha County	10 446	1 862.4	719.1	5.6	14.5
Grant County	7 159	1 489.0	574.9	4.8	12.5	Neosho County	17 035	1 481.3	571.9	11.5	29.8
Gray County	5 396	2 250.6	868.9	2.4	6.2	Osage County	15 248	1 822.3	703.6	8.4	21.7
Greeley County	1 774	2 015.2	778.1	.9	2.3	Pottawatomie County	16 128	2 186.7	844.3	7.4	19.1
Hamilton County	2 388	2 581.0	996.5	.9	2.4	Riley County	67 139	1 579.0	609.6	42.5	110.1
Haskell County	3 886	1 495.4	577.4	2.6	6.7	Shawnee County	160 976	1 424.1	549.9	113.0	292.7
Hodgeman County	2 177	2 227.3	860.0	1.0	2.5	Wilson County	10 289	1 486.4	573.9	6.9	17.9
Jewell County	4 251	2 354.9	909.2	1.8	4.7	Woodson County	4 116	1 296.7	500.7	3.2	8.2
Kearney County	4 027	2 253.4	870.0	1.8	4.6						
Kiowa County	3 660	1 871.1	722.4	2.0	5.1	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Lane County	2 375	1 857.7	717.3	1.3	3.3	Atchison city	10 656	16.8	6.5	634.3	1 639.4
Lincoln County	3 653	1 862.0	718.9	2.0	5.1	Fort Riley North CDP	12 848	13.2	5.1	973.3	2 519.2
Logan County	3 081	2 779.2	1 073.1	1.1	2.9	Junction City city	20 604	17.5	6.8	1 177.4	3 030.0
Lyon County	34 732	2 204.1	851.0	15.8	40.8	Leavenworth city	38 495	58.8	22.7	654.7	1 695.8
McPherson County	27 268	2 330.5	899.8	11.7	30.3	Monhattan city	37 712	28.6	11.0	1 318.6	3 428.4
Marion County (pt.)	11 353	2 348.2	906.7	4.8	12.5	Ottawa city	10 667	16.8	6.5	634.9	1 641.1
Marshall County	11 705	2 337.8	902.6	5.0	13.0	Poroson city	11 924	16.6	6.4	718.3	1 863.1
Meade County	4 247	2 534.3	978.5	1.7	4.3	Pittsburg city	17 775	25.9	10.0	686.3	1 777.5
Mitchell County	7 203	1 812.8	699.9	4.0	10.3	Topeka city	119 883	142.9	55.2	838.9	2 171.8
Morris County	6 198	1 806.4	697.4	3.4	8.9						
Morton County	3 480	1 890.6	730.0	1.8	4.8	District 3	619 439	4 016.9	1 550.9	154.2	399.4
Ness County	4 033	2 783.8	1 074.8	1.4	3.8	COUNTY					
Norton County	5 947	2 273.7	877.9	2.6	6.8	Douglas County (pt.)	78 926	896.1	346.0	88.1	228.1
Osborne County	4 867	2 311.9	892.6	2.1	5.5	Johnson County	355 054	1 234.9	476.8	287.5	744.7
Ottawa County	5 634	1 867.8	721.2	3.0	7.8	Miami County	23 466	1 493.8	576.8	15.7	40.7
Pawnee County	7 555	1 953.4	754.2	3.9	10.0	Wyandotte County	161 993	392.1	151.4	413.1	1 070.0
Phillips County	6 590	2 295.4	886.3	2.9	7.4						
Pratt County	9 702	1 903.7	735.0	5.1	13.2	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Rawlins County	3 404	2 770.5	1 069.7	1.2	3.2	Kansas City city	149 767	279.2	107.8	536.4	1 389.3
Reno County	62 389	3 249.2	1 254.5	19.2	49.7	Lawrence city	65 608	59.4	22.9	1 104.5	2 865.0
Republic County	6 482	1 855.9	716.5	3.5	9.0	Leawood city	19 693	38.8	15.0	507.6	1 312.9
Rice County	10 610	1 881.9	726.6	5.6	14.6	Lenexa city	34 034	75.2	29.0	452.6	1 173.6
Rooks County	6 039	2 300.9	888.4	2.6	6.8	Merriam city	11 821	11.1	4.3	1 065.0	2 749.1
Rush County	3 842	1 860.3	718.2	2.1	5.3	Olathe city	63 352	109.5	42.3	578.6	1 497.7
Russell County	7 835	2 291.5	884.7	3.4	8.9	Overland Park city	111 790	144.2	55.7	775.2	2 007.0
Saline County	49 301	1 863.9	719.6	26.5	68.5	Prairie Village city	23 186	16.1	6.2	1 440.1	3 739.7
Scott County	5 289	1 858.5	717.6	2.8	7.4	Shawnee city	37 993	108.2	41.8	351.1	908.9
Seward County	18 743	1 656.5	639.6	11.3	29.3						
Sheridan County	3 043	2 321.7	896.4	1.3	3.4	District 4	619 374	26 035.8	10 052.4	23.8	61.6
Sherman County	6 926	2 734.7	1 055.9	2.5	6.6	COUNTY					
Smith County	5 078	2 319.2	895.5	2.2	5.7	Butler County	50 580	3 698.9	1 428.2	13.7	35.4
Stafford County	5 365	2 051.5	792.1	2.6	6.8	Chautauque County	4 407	1 662.1	641.7	2.7	6.9
Stanton County	2 333	1 761.4	680.1	1.3	3.4	Cawley County	36 915	2 917.2	1 126.3	12.7	32.8
Stevens County	5 048	1 884.5	727.6	2.7	6.9	Elk County	3 327	1 677.9	647.9	2.0	5.1
Thomas County	8 258	2 783.9	1 074.9	3.0	7.7	Greenwood County	7 847	2 952.1	1 139.8	2.7	6.9
Trego County	3 694	2 300.9	888.4	1.6	4.2	Harper County	7 124	2 075.8	801.5	3.4	8.9
Wabunsee County	6 603	2 065.4	797.5	3.2	8.3	Horvey County	31 028	1 397.1	539.4	22.2	57.5
Wallace County	1 821	2 367.4	914.1	.8	2.0	Kingman County	8 292	2 237.0	863.7	3.7	9.6
Washington County	7 073	2 327.1	898.5	3.0	7.9	Marian County (pt.)	1 535	94.6	36.5	16.2	42.1
Wichita County	2 758	1 861.1	718.6	1.5	3.8	Montgomery County	38 816	1 671.2	645.3	23.2	60.2
						Sedgwick County	403 662	2 590.6	1 000.2	155.8	403.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Sumner County	25 841	3 061.1	1 181.9	8.4	21.9
Dodge City city	21 129	31.3	12.1	675.0	1 746.2						
Emporia city	25 512	23.8	9.2	1 071.9	2 773.0	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Garden City city	24 097	19.1	7.4	1 261.6	3 256.4	Arkansas City city	12 762	19.2	7.4	664.7	1 724.6
Great Bend city	15 427	25.1	9.7	614.6	1 590.4	Coffeyville city	12 917	18.2	7.0	709.7	1 845.3
Hays city	17 767	15.6	6.0	1 138.9	2 961.2	Derby city	14 699	12.0	4.6	1 224.9	3 195.4
Hutchinson city	39 308	53.6	20.7	733.4	1 898.9	El Dorado city	11 504	15.6	6.0	737.4	1 917.3
Liberal city	16 573	24.6	9.5	673.7	1 744.5	Newton city	16 700	20.5	7.9	814.6	2 113.9
McPherson city	12 422	13.3	5.1	934.0	2 435.7	Wichita city	304 011	298.2	115.1	1 019.5	2 641.3
Salina city	42 303	54.4	21.0	777.6	2 014.4	Winfield city	11 931	27.0	10.4	441.9	1 147.2
District 2	619 391	36 195.0	13 974.9	17.1	44.3						

Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
District 2-----	619 391	7 196	3 587	679	4 958	4 702	411	508	2 176	645	229	209	524	26.6
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas-----	1 800	988	496	141	592	563	43	53	247	69	42	27	82	22.9
Iowa Reservation, KS-NE (pt.)-----	157	71	30	10	42	41	1	3	28	1	3	1	4	25.8
Kickapoo Reservation, KS-----	478	370	193	62	220	207	22	18	83	27	17	13	27	21.0
Potawatomi (Kansas) Reservation, KS-----	1 082	502	245	60	302	290	17	32	123	35	21	13	49	23.7
Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservation and Trust Lands, KS-NE (pt.)-----	83	45	28	9	28	25	3	—	13	6	1	—	2	19.5
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA														
All areas-----	265	10	4	—	9	8	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	23.5
Delaware-Muncie TDSA, KS (state)-----	265	10	4	—	9	8	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	23.5

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
HOUSING UNITS					
All housing units	1 044 112	273 364	255 015	252 929	262 804
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER					
Occupied housing units	944 726	239 568	230 344	235 450	239 364
Owner-occupied housing units	641 762	170 526	156 043	154 759	160 434
White	607 182	165 969	148 629	142 210	150 374
Black	20 770	1 113	4 464	9 152	6 041
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 747	459	1 252	686	1 350
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 624	578	635	1 316	1 095
Other race	6 439	2 407	1 063	1 395	1 574
Hispanic origin (of any race)	13 190	4 022	2 600	3 342	3 226
Renter-occupied housing units	302 964	69 042	74 301	80 691	78 930
White	260 462	63 804	63 378	66 710	66 570
Black	27 595	1 396	7 569	10 432	8 198
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 227	426	996	726	1 079
Asian or Pacific Islander	4 733	612	1 128	1 626	1 367
Other race	6 947	2 804	1 230	1 197	1 716
Hispanic origin (of any race)	12 416	4 207	2 487	2 603	3 119
ROOMS					
All housing units	1 044 112	273 364	255 015	252 929	262 804
1 or 2 rooms	39 430	8 067	9 448	10 146	11 769
3 or 4 rooms	274 002	70 605	68 908	61 678	72 811
5 or 6 rooms	436 313	114 290	113 488	97 721	110 814
7 or 8 rooms	213 278	56 435	47 981	60 183	48 679
9 or more rooms	81 089	23 967	15 190	23 201	18 731
PERSONS PER ROOM					
Owner-occupied housing units	641 762	170 526	156 043	154 759	160 434
1.00 or less	631 698	167 816	153 769	152 661	157 452
1.01 to 1.50	7 853	2 039	1 881	1 618	2 315
1.51 or more	2 211	671	393	480	667
Mean .....	.42	.41	.43	.42	.43
Renter-occupied housing units	302 964	69 042	74 301	80 691	78 930
1.00 or less	289 338	66 008	71 263	77 531	74 536
1.01 to 1.50	8 879	1 934	2 196	2 079	2 670
1.51 or more	4 747	1 100	842	1 081	1 724
Mean .....	.52	.50	.53	.51	.53
VACANCY STATUS					
Vacant housing units	99 386	33 796	24 671	17 479	23 440
For sale only	15 248	4 540	3 620	3 368	3 720
For rent	37 643	9 333	8 476	9 446	10 388
Rented or sold, not occupied	8 065	2 544	2 051	1 343	2 127
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	7 336	3 115	2 698	447	1 076
For migrant workers	195	113	43	3	36
Other vacant	30 899	14 151	7 783	2 872	6 093
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
All housing units	1 044 112	273 364	255 015	252 929	262 804
1, detached	747 318	213 220	182 353	166 374	185 371
1, attached	34 868	3 886	7 051	16 474	7 457
2	33 795	8 192	8 765	7 133	9 705
3 or 4	40 305	8 649	8 677	10 948	12 031
5 to 9	34 720	5 206	7 999	15 270	6 245
10 to 19	36 442	3 660	7 206	15 575	10 001
20 to 49	24 548	2 355	5 501	8 492	8 200
50 or more	13 720	1 646	3 264	4 710	4 100
Mobile home or trailer	71 195	24 673	22 054	6 571	17 897
Other	7 201	1 877	2 145	1 382	1 797
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	500 628	125 412	112 179	135 351	127 686
Less than \$20,000	58 739	26 368	17 249	4 769	10 353
\$20,000 to \$39,999	115 394	39 919	31 614	14 540	29 321
\$40,000 to \$59,999	120 081	31 142	27 755	24 220	36 964
\$60,000 to \$74,999	72 697	13 689	15 271	23 144	20 593
\$75,000 to \$99,999	70 696	9 224	12 928	30 784	17 760
\$100,000 to \$149,999	41 114	3 675	5 514	23 249	8 676
\$150,000 to \$199,999	12 348	904	1 176	7 828	2 440
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4 225	272	355	2 860	738
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2 206	135	148	1 578	345
\$300,000 or more	3 128	84	169	2 379	496
Median (dollars)	52 200	38 200	44 500	75 800	52 500
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	286 631	62 211	69 574	79 039	75 807
Less than \$150	35 785	12 858	10 236	5 414	7 277
\$150 to \$199	34 514	11 652	9 568	3 481	9 813
\$200 to \$249	37 725	10 766	9 662	4 927	12 170
\$250 to \$299	39 591	9 086	9 897	8 031	12 575
\$300 to \$399	64 556	8 969	14 875	22 594	18 118
\$400 to \$599	46 293	2 895	7 601	25 789	10 008
\$600 to \$749	7 923	226	1 247	4 722	1 728
\$750 to \$999	2 744	198	459	1 551	536
\$1,000 or more	1 630	102	292	817	419
No cash rent	15 870	5 259	5 735	1 713	3 163
Median (dollars)	285	218	262	377	278

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Mean number of rooms	Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Total	Units in structure							Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
		1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
The State.....	1 044 112	747 318	34 868	74 100	34 720	74 710	78 396	5.6	944 726	23 690	99 386	7 336	2.3	11.1
District 1	273 364	213 220	3 886	16 841	5 206	7 661	26 550	5.7	239 568	5 744	33 796	3 115	2.6	11.9
COUNTY														
Borber County	3 120	2 475	18	107	33	84	403	5.5	2 358	47	762	191	5.5	21.9
Barton County	13 144	10 329	162	701	178	294	1 480	5.7	11 561	197	1 583	37	2.9	14.4
Chase County	1 547	1 304	13	36	1	1	192	5.5	1 214	16	333	114	3.1	12.2
Cheyenne County	1 687	1 463	7	46	17	8	146	6.0	1 389	15	298	2	3.2	11.7
Clark County	1 327	1 146	—	27	13	19	122	5.7	1 006	11	321	27	2.9	10.8
Clay County	4 138	3 546	35	143	19	191	204	5.8	3 641	48	497	26	2.4	14.0
Cloud County	5 198	4 254	50	344	166	74	310	5.7	4 483	82	715	30	3.4	17.1
Comanche County	1 256	1 099	12	22	25	15	83	5.6	950	13	306	10	2.6	10.4
Decatur County	2 063	1 722	20	130	7	19	165	5.9	1 651	18	412	26	3.4	16.0
Dickinson County	8 415	6 965	50	462	95	179	664	5.8	7 542	85	873	31	3.5	9.2
Edwards County	1 867	1 610	7	17	15	42	176	5.6	1 585	33	282	20	2.8	11.1
Ellis County	11 115	7 730	148	1 544	434	540	719	5.7	10 096	118	1 019	43	2.2	10.9
Ellsworth County	3 317	2 715	13	98	40	48	403	5.6	2 522	27	795	366	3.4	11.9
Finney County	11 696	7 378	193	1 328	324	348	2 125	5.6	10 836	1 049	860	36	1.6	10.7
Ford County	10 842	7 406	270	1 002	341	483	1 340	5.5	9 872	564	970	30	2.5	8.6
Gove County	1 494	1 295	6	25	7	4	157	6.2	1 284	10	210	9	2.5	13.0
Graham County	1 753	1 491	7	77	—	2	176	5.8	1 435	14	318	40	3.4	11.4
Grant County	2 599	1 770	26	132	28	18	625	5.7	2 393	172	206	9	1.3	9.2
Gray County	2 114	1 650	9	53	21	36	345	5.9	1 913	64	201	5	1.8	6.9
Greeley County	801	598	10	16	6	—	171	5.9	656	19	145	40	3.6	10.5
Hamilton County	1 214	920	8	56	26	28	176	5.5	986	22	228	7	1.6	20.9
Haskell County	1 586	1 161	5	36	—	12	372	5.9	1 372	66	214	7	2.8	12.2
Hodgeman County	1 022	884	12	21	7	—	98	5.7	826	18	196	10	3.0	23.4
Jewell County	2 409	2 099	11	77	7	26	189	5.7	1 806	18	603	168	2.9	19.8
Keary County	1 561	1 040	8	90	18	13	392	5.7	1 379	96	182	8	2.1	14.4
Kiowa County	1 738	1 454	6	93	6	3	176	5.8	1 466	18	272	4	3.0	10.5
Lone County	1 117	925	3	51	—	1	137	5.9	966	10	151	16	2.8	11.0
Lincoln County	1 864	1 682	7	37	8	33	97	5.9	1 531	18	333	52	3.4	12.2
Logan County	1 466	1 233	14	57	31	5	126	5.9	1 221	17	245	21	3.5	17.2
Lyon County	14 346	9 360	231	1 207	574	1 504	1 470	5.3	13 059	358	1 287	38	2.1	8.9
McPherson County	10 941	8 671	132	870	243	180	845	6.0	10 230	129	711	38	1.6	7.8
Marion County (pt.)	4 995	4 220	56	187	36	84	412	5.9	4 395	42	600	118	2.4	9.7
Marshall County	5 269	4 536	26	147	87	90	383	5.8	4 689	73	580	32	2.6	9.9
Meade County	2 049	1 718	18	67	22	14	210	5.9	1 667	37	382	34	3.0	14.7
Mitchell County	3 359	2 814	17	226	54	51	197	5.8	2 846	27	513	57	2.3	19.5
Morris County	3 149	2 572	12	83	40	72	370	5.5	2 528	40	621	328	2.1	12.1
Morton County	1 515	1 156	7	41	21	11	279	5.6	1 290	51	225	11	2.7	12.7
Ness County	2 048	1 736	7	28	14	30	233	5.8	1 670	13	378	11	3.9	17.1
Norton County	2 798	2 391	21	125	29	53	179	5.7	2 330	24	468	36	3.2	12.2
Osborne County	2 496	2 146	8	127	26	1	188	5.7	2 057	28	439	26	3.3	20.0
Ottawa County	2 591	2 217	13	49	52	36	224	5.9	2 266	24	325	25	2.8	14.4
Pawnee County	3 412	2 787	15	184	73	72	281	5.8	2 923	34	489	10	3.2	14.1
Phillips County	3 264	2 778	11	122	41	21	291	5.7	2 695	31	569	36	3.2	13.5
Pratt County	4 620	3 672	32	250	79	165	422	5.7	3 937	59	683	25	2.3	16.6
Rawlins County	1 744	1 499	12	37	23	1	172	5.9	1 361	26	383	18	2.4	23.5
Reno County	26 607	20 590	551	2 170	679	916	1 701	5.5	24 239	392	2 368	163	2.2	11.0
Republic County	3 283	2 899	11	77	55	51	190	5.8	2 769	17	514	29	3.1	13.1
Rice County	4 868	4 200	34	190	47	78	319	5.7	4 165	54	703	13	3.8	14.2
Rooks County	2 979	2 670	22	47	67	6	167	5.9	2 444	34	535	27	3.7	17.5
Rush County	1 999	1 811	18	22	8	10	130	5.8	1 642	15	357	17	5.1	12.6
Russell County	4 079	3 522	22	144	46	91	254	5.8	3 371	38	708	53	4.5	14.6
Saline County	21 129	15 249	1 107	1 960	511	1 068	1 234	5.6	19 826	364	1 303	30	1.4	8.7
Scott County	2 305	1 824	42	79	18	16	326	5.9	2 022	38	283	36	2.7	11.1
Seward County	7 572	5 054	153	625	186	242	1 312	5.3	6 614	463	958	28	3.4	16.1
Sheridan County	1 324	1 140	3	12	10	30	129	6.3	1 171	10	153	8	2.4	20.3
Sherman County	3 177	2 516	16	121	48	74	402	5.8	2 733	70	444	30	2.5	15.9
Smith County	2 615	2 297	13	114	16	9	166	5.8	2 165	13	450	29	3.5	11.4
Stafford County	2 666	2 267	27	83	11	—	278	5.8	2 203	28	463	60	3.5	14.5
Stanton County	956	663	2	19	—	12	260	5.8	831	48	125	8	1.3	13.3
Stevens County	2 116	1 559	7	58	9	14	469	5.7	1 885	65	231	14	1.9	9.1
Thomas County	3 534	2 745	33	213	130	72	341	6.1	3 124	43	410	25	2.5	12.7
Trego County	1 851	1 601	11	60	29	20	130	5.8	1 464	26	387	118	3.3	17.1
Wabunsee County	2 853	2 417	35	48	23	23	307	5.8	2 482	52	371	159	2.1	5.4
Wallace County	840	677	5	21	—	1	136	6.0	677	17	163	16	2.5	12.0
Washington County	3 355	2 969	21	142	21	16	186	5.9	2 862	38	493	15	2.4	10.5
Wichita County	1 190	933	5	58	5	1	188	5.8	996	38	194	9	1.7	14.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dodge City city	8 258	5 440	244	984	335	460	795	5.4	7 609	503	649	18	2.5	8.5
Emporia city	10 732	6 452	214	1 174	556	1 497	839	5.1	9 753	285	979	20	2.5	8.8
Garden City city	8 583	5 884	150	1 214	305	313	717	5.6	8 072	715	511	14	1.6	8.3
Great Bend city	7 050	5 257	128	548	143	281	693	5.5	6 316	124	734	8	2.8	14.2
Hays city	7 770	5 121	126	1 439	390	424	270	5.7	7 202	62	568	11	2.0	9.8
Hutchinson city	17 163	12 784	412	2 043	645	736	543	5.3	15 656	245	1 507	19	2.4	11.7
Liberal city	6 663	4 530	153	613	186	242	939	5.3	5 858	418	805	18	3.6	16.2
McPherson city	5 118	3 707	86	550	174	134	467	5.7	4 826	60	292	8	1.7	7.8
Salino city	18 411	12 879	1 096	1 932	511	1 068	925	5.4	17 287	328	1 124	12	1.4	9.1
District 2	255 015	182 353	7 051	17 442	7 999	15 971	24 199	5.5	230 344	5 312	24 671	2 698	2.3	10.2

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Mean number of rooms	Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure							Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonal, recre- ational, or occa- sional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other								
District 2—Con. COUNTY															
Allen County	6 454	5 232	47	264	80	136	695	5.5	5 705	124	749	51	3.1	12.9	
Anderson County	3 514	2 939	22	63	14	81	395	5.8	3 067	67	447	55	2.4	14.7	
Atchison County	6 691	5 334	52	403	82	330	490	5.6	6 129	102	562	14	1.6	12.3	
Bourbon County	6 920	5 384	110	451	210	113	652	5.4	5 897	111	1 023	117	3.2	19.1	
Brown County	4 890	4 096	49	281	70	113	281	5.8	4 347	80	543	17	3.0	8.6	
Cherokee County	9 428	7 719	60	274	70	48	1 257	5.3	8 396	200	1 032	75	2.3	10.5	
Coffey County	3 712	2 874	18	122	31	40	627	5.6	3 311	58	401	73	2.2	9.3	
Crawford County	16 526	13 050	188	1 029	389	627	1 243	5.2	14 606	219	1 920	124	2.0	12.3	
Daniphan County	3 337	2 627	51	132	29	47	451	5.5	3 074	77	263	5	.7	9.1	
Douglas County (pt.)	1 081	906	8	5	—	—	162	6.1	1 037	20	44	7	.4	4.7	
Franklin County	8 926	6 920	55	444	214	218	1 075	5.6	8 308	167	618	43	1.8	6.6	
Geary County	11 952	6 038	579	1 710	902	435	2 288	5.1	10 676	528	1 276	13	2.7	11.8	
Jackson County	4 564	3 785	47	170	42	36	484	5.7	4 277	115	287	15	1.0	7.1	
Jefferson County	6 314	5 065	26	133	11	70	1 009	5.7	5 778	119	536	164	1.7	7.2	
Labette County	10 641	8 596	122	549	147	296	931	5.4	9 377	175	1 264	61	2.7	15.8	
Leavenworth County	21 264	15 339	1 263	2 054	960	727	921	5.7	19 715	473	1 549	23	2.9	9.2	
Linn County	4 811	3 127	17	83	22	17	1 545	4.9	3 215	78	1 596	1 039	2.2	9.9	
Nemaha County	4 319	3 648	27	211	23	118	292	6.0	3 996	76	323	20	1.3	7.8	
Neosho County	7 726	6 363	65	440	95	86	677	5.5	6 748	115	978	88	3.7	13.1	
Osage County	6 324	4 964	26	209	121	67	937	5.6	5 806	107	518	99	1.9	6.4	
Pottawatomie County	6 472	5 016	38	245	42	45	1 086	5.8	5 938	140	534	30	1.6	8.8	
Riley County	22 868	10 398	1 502	3 107	1 761	3 781	2 319	5.2	21 280	783	1 588	114	2.5	5.9	
Shawnee County	68 991	47 049	2 616	4 818	2 607	8 485	3 416	5.5	63 768	1 285	5 223	109	2.0	11.0	
Wilson County	5 091	4 087	48	183	48	34	691	5.4	4 194	63	897	188	2.5	10.4	
Woodson County	2 199	1 797	15	62	29	21	275	5.4	1 699	30	500	154	6.0	10.3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Atchison city	4 267	3 298	38	354	79	308	190	5.5	3 877	59	390	8	2.1	13.5	
Fort Riley North CDP	1 855	234	823	260	511	8	19	5.3	1 805	162	50	—	—	.1	
Junction City	8 870	4 748	191	1 441	565	409	1 516	4.9	7 870	426	1 000	5	2.9	13.3	
Leavenworth city	12 568	7 879	1 179	1 759	871	667	213	5.6	11 475	309	1 093	14	3.7	9.5	
Manhattan city	15 558	7 069	597	2 627	1 062	3 176	1 027	5.2	14 689	383	869	20	2.5	5.4	
Ottawa city	4 553	3 471	40	387	145	175	335	5.5	4 215	82	338	18	2.4	6.9	
Parsons city	5 451	4 335	94	463	85	244	230	5.3	4 807	82	644	4	3.0	16.4	
Pittsburg city	8 445	6 324	129	910	301	584	197	5.0	7 551	97	894	20	2.3	9.6	
Topeka city	54 664	34 769	1 954	4 530	2 574	8 332	2 505	5.2	49 936	1 078	4 728	98	2.3	11.3	
District 3	252 929	166 374	16 474	18 081	15 270	28 777	7 953	5.8	235 450	5 258	17 479	447	2.1	10.5	
COUNTY															
Douglas County (pt.)	30 701	15 853	1 574	4 125	2 058	5 043	2 048	5.3	29 101	790	1 600	39	1.6	5.7	
Johnson County	144 155	96 765	12 094	7 348	10 193	16 008	1 747	6.2	136 433	1 522	7 722	303	2.0	8.7	
Miami County	8 971	7 004	83	643	74	118	1 049	5.6	8 402	189	569	28	1.4	9.2	
Wyandotte County	69 102	46 752	2 723	5 965	2 945	7 608	3 109	5.1	61 514	2 757	7 588	77	2.7	16.2	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Kansas City city	64 457	43 671	2 604	5 677	2 833	7 387	2 285	5.1	57 146	2 638	7 311	73	2.8	16.5	
Lawrence city	25 893	11 914	1 527	3 945	2 000	4 963	1 544	5.1	24 513	703	1 380	29	1.8	5.7	
Leawood city	7 210	6 844	318	20	15	5	8	8.1	6 888	13	322	8	3.1	2.3	
Lenexa city	13 496	7 930	1 235	882	1 043	2 365	41	6.3	12 713	131	783	16	1.9	10.8	
Merriam city	5 366	3 132	478	234	639	814	69	5.3	5 080	90	286	16	1.2	8.7	
Olathe city	22 497	14 507	2 634	1 383	850	2 487	636	6.0	21 445	366	1 052	24	2.0	7.1	
Overland Park city	48 043	28 099	5 708	3 432	5 066	5 475	263	6.1	44 936	392	3 107	79	2.4	9.3	
Prairie Village city	10 031	8 812	257	154	400	387	21	6.5	9 734	51	297	25	1.5	4.3	
Shawnee city	15 217	10 263	826	411	1 107	2 547	63	5.9	14 567	189	650	26	1.5	6.7	
District 4	262 804	185 371	7 457	21 736	6 245	22 301	19 694	5.5	239 364	7 376	23 440	1 076	2.3	11.6	
COUNTY															
Butler County	20 072	15 613	325	877	154	573	2 530	5.7	18 488	408	1 584	170	2.0	10.4	
Chautauqua County	2 249	1 889	19	52	3	6	280	5.5	1 835	35	414	17	5.1	19.6	
Cowley County	15 569	12 138	169	1 004	240	323	1 695	5.5	14 047	272	1 522	65	2.5	12.6	
Elk County	1 743	1 487	11	52	5	14	174	5.6	1 436	19	307	50	2.5	11.4	
Greenwood County	4 243	3 497	26	138	16	43	523	5.5	3 285	50	958	199	2.8	13.7	
Harper County	3 481	2 912	17	173	22	45	312	5.6	3 007	44	474	76	4.0	10.6	
Harvey County	12 290	9 516	175	1 087	238	378	896	5.7	11 581	231	709	33	1.5	6.4	
Kingman County	3 645	3 153	10	91	63	39	289	5.7	3 175	65	470	74	3.0	9.8	
Marion County (pt.)	664	538	10	11	—	42	63	5.8	580	4	84	3	3.4	11.1	
Montgomery County	17 920	14 678	118	884	329	509	1 402	5.4	15 670	283	2 250	69	3.4	12.9	
Sedgewick County	170 159	111 299	6 492	17 011	5 050	20 087	10 220	5.4	156 571	5 742	13 588	249	2.1	11.8	
Sumner County	10 769	8 651	85	356	125	242	1 310	5.7	9 689	223	1 080	71	2.2	11.8	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Arkansas City city	5 774	4 683	66	520	81	126	298	5.3	5 144	99	630	4	3.0	14.2	
Coffeyville city	6 203	5 075	54	473	158	243	200	5.1	5 366	109	837	7	3.8	12.2	
Derby city	5 002	4 122	334	183	78	216	69	6.7	4 774	85	228	2	2.6	10.0	
El Dorado city	5 241	4 031	93	388	96	314	319	5.3	4 803	79	438	5	2.8	9.3	
Newton city	6 955	5 339	116	674	135	279	412	5.5	6 558	147	397	11	1.9	6.1	
Wichita city	135 069	83 209	5 351	16 155	4 849	19 519	5 986	5.2	123 249	4 818	11 820	178	2.2	12.1	
Winfield city	4 835	3 636	72	458	148	184	337	5.5	4 456	92	379	13	2.1	10.5	

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State -----	641 762	586 196	2.64	6.3	500 628	237 988	199 619	41 114	12 348	6 431	3 128	32 400	52 200	78 000
District 1 -----	170 526	154 239	2.55	6.2	125 412	84 055	36 287	3 675	904	407	84	22 700	38 200	57 500
COUNTY														
Barber County -----	1 772	1 568	2.42	6.0	1 308	1 025	255	21	7	—	—	15 200	28 400	46 600
Barton County -----	8 357	7 465	2.52	6.2	6 540	4 450	1 844	177	52	14	3	24 300	37 700	56 200
Chase County -----	918	802	2.44	5.9	532	467	59	5	—	1	—	15 000—	22 400	37 200
Cheyenne County -----	1 050	961	2.27	6.4	679	510	157	9	3	—	—	18 200	31 900	49 900
Clark County -----	758	685	2.33	6.1	541	440	95	6	—	—	—	16 000	29 500	44 300
Clay County -----	2 674	2 559	2.49	6.3	1 959	1 441	470	39	8	1	—	19 200	33 800	51 600
Cloud County -----	3 247	3 051	2.39	6.2	2 468	2 073	361	25	7	2	—	15 000—	25 600	41 700
Comanche County -----	3 682	3 632	2.30	6.0	3 002	411	87	4	—	—	—	15 000—	24 300	42 300
Decatur County -----	1 240	1 142	2.35	6.4	844	656	175	11	2	—	—	15 100	28 800	47 200
Dickinson County -----	5 544	5 151	2.49	6.2	3 983	2 906	996	66	10	4	1	23 200	35 600	52 100
Edwards County -----	1 193	1 103	2.31	6.0	897	761	122	12	2	—	—	15 000—	24 900	39 800
Ellis County -----	6 501	6 054	2.70	6.6	5 338	2 702	2 302	239	52	34	9	34 100	49 600	67 700
Ellsworth County -----	1 952	1 816	2.40	6.3	1 458	1 174	265	17	2	—	—	15 900	28 300	44 300
Finney County -----	6 665	5 517	3.07	6.4	4 994	2 435	2 175	253	94	32	5	39 700	50 800	70 600
Ford County -----	6 407	5 558	2.77	6.3	4 876	2 517	2 025	246	50	31	7	34 400	48 900	68 400
Gove County -----	1 023	932	2.47	6.5	661	517	132	11	1	—	—	16 600	30 300	46 600
Graham County -----	1 102	996	2.45	6.2	767	626	131	10	—	—	—	15 000—	24 900	42 500
Grant County -----	1 656	1 285	2.97	6.3	1 101	496	504	86	13	2	—	39 600	53 200	73 000
Gray County -----	1 385	1 156	2.79	6.4	892	503	345	30	12	1	1	30 500	45 500	65 700
Greeley County -----	460	369	2.56	6.5	272	164	93	15	—	—	—	23 500	39 500	65 000
Hamilton County -----	698	598	2.37	6.2	487	333	130	19	5	—	—	23 500	37 800	56 700
Haskell County -----	960	779	2.79	6.4	622	349	232	37	4	—	—	32 500	45 900	65 800
Hodgeman County -----	669	594	2.56	6.0	397	344	46	5	2	—	—	15 400	26 800	41 200
Jewell County -----	1 421	1 341	2.33	6.2	856	806	46	4	—	—	—	15 000—	15 000—	24 700
Keary County -----	957	724	2.90	6.3	577	333	215	22	7	—	—	34 100	45 900	63 500
Kiowa County -----	1 050	961	2.34	6.2	785	601	178	4	2	—	—	21 100	33 600	48 700
Lane County -----	724	638	2.42	6.2	496	374	100	16	3	1	2	20 600	32 600	49 600
Lincoln County -----	1 206	1 136	2.30	6.3	748	691	54	2	1	—	—	15 000—	17 200	31 300
Logan County -----	936	859	2.50	6.4	705	569	124	10	1	1	—	16 900	30 800	45 100
Lyon County -----	8 011	6 995	2.71	6.2	5 599	3 162	2 114	239	56	25	3	30 900	45 800	65 500
McPherson County -----	7 483	6 942	2.63	6.5	5 600	2 978	2 326	229	45	19	3	33 200	47 900	66 400
Marion County (pt.) -----	3 517	3 220	2.47	6.3	2 232	1 673	517	37	2	2	1	18 100	31 200	50 100
Marshall County -----	3 657	3 397	2.49	6.1	2 469	1 959	456	41	9	3	1	15 000—	26 300	44 600
Meade County -----	1 208	1 117	2.48	6.4	912	639	246	18	8	1	—	21 700	35 900	54 900
Mitchell County -----	2 105	2 003	2.47	6.4	1 637	1 280	314	39	2	1	1	15 300	28 800	46 400
Morris County -----	1 916	1 684	2.45	6.0	1 161	872	259	22	6	1	1	20 500	33 500	49 900
Morton County -----	938	777	2.70	6.1	642	374	244	19	3	2	—	29 800	44 700	61 900
Ness County -----	1 336	1 193	2.38	6.1	921	710	195	14	2	—	—	16 300	29 900	47 300
Norton County -----	1 745	1 620	2.34	6.1	1 276	1 033	231	11	1	—	—	15 000—	25 700	43 900
Osborne County -----	1 616	1 500	2.29	6.0	1 140	1 008	124	7	1	—	—	15 000—	18 400	35 700
Ottawa County -----	1 783	1 632	2.47	6.2	1 250	1 031	201	17	1	—	—	15 500	27 500	42 700
Pawnee County -----	2 085	1 910	2.38	6.3	1 577	1 139	386	45	5	2	—	22 400	35 300	53 300
Phillips County -----	2 059	1 859	2.40	6.2	1 400	1 140	239	20	—	1	—	15 000—	26 800	44 400
Prairie County -----	2 908	2 634	2.47	6.2	2 171	1 452	622	71	22	4	—	23 200	37 500	57 900
Rawlins County -----	1 038	950	2.43	6.3	633	507	116	7	1	1	1	15 000—	27 500	44 400
Reno County -----	16 954	15 637	2.54	6.1	13 559	8 749	4 196	371	137	90	16	25 900	40 100	59 600
Republic County -----	2 171	2 056	2.28	6.2	1 481	1 259	202	16	3	1	—	15 000—	18 900	37 200
Rice County -----	3 130	2 931	2.45	6.1	2 380	1 922	423	29	3	2	1	15 000—	27 200	43 600
Rooks County -----	1 896	1 787	2.39	6.3	1 492	1 260	207	16	7	1	1	15 000—	25 800	40 000
Rush County -----	1 330	1 251	2.28	6.1	968	858	103	5	2	—	—	15 000—	19 200	33 500
Russell County -----	2 556	2 405	2.31	6.2	2 032	1 600	393	25	7	4	3	15 000—	28 000	45 600
Saline County -----	13 216	12 311	2.56	6.3	11 056	6 319	4 039	480	134	70	14	31 800	45 500	65 600
Scott County -----	1 495	1 311	2.58	6.4	1 104	650	402	41	9	2	—	30 700	44 000	64 700
Seward County -----	4 271	3 524	2.80	6.0	3 275	1 703	1 305	181	55	22	9	36 100	48 800	70 000
Sheridan County -----	932	856	2.58	6.6	575	448	115	10	2	—	—	15 000—	27 600	46 200
Sherman County -----	1 905	1 728	2.46	6.4	1 390	956	364	54	7	9	—	24 400	37 900	56 900
Smith County -----	1 724	1 611	2.29	6.2	1 168	969	187	10	—	2	—	15 000—	20 700	41 600
Stafford County -----	1 667	1 507	2.30	6.1	1 143	967	160	12	3	1	—	15 000—	24 000	40 000
Stanton County -----	537	406	2.71	6.4	315	185	108	19	2	1	—	32 200	44 500	68 000
Stevens County -----	1 397	1 088	2.62	6.1	881	453	365	49	12	2	—	32 800	48 800	70 400
Thomas County -----	2 130	1 966	2.66	6.8	1 613	930	594	73	10	6	—	32 200	45 400	64 000
Trego County -----	1 153	1 061	2.49	6.3	781	620	150	8	3	—	—	15 000—	27 900	44 200
Wabawsee County -----	2 005	1 800	2.65	6.1	1 140	838	283	13	1	4	1	22 500	34 600	51 300
Wallace County -----	501	443	2.61	6.5	328	250	71	4	2	1	—	17 200	28 400	48 300
Washington County -----	2 241	2 109	2.42	6.1	1 390	1 208	176	6	—	—	—	15 000—	18 500	34 400
Wichita County -----	703	586	2.69	6.3	436	280	136	16	1	3	—	23 900	37 900	59 200
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dodge City city -----	4 654	4 165	2.78	6.4	3 895	1 930	1 688	198	42	30	7	35 900	50 300	69 400
Emporia city -----	5 285	4 698	2.67	6.2	4 445	2 410	1 760	206	44	24	1	32 600	47 400	66 800
Garden City city -----	4 815	4 488	3.00	6.6	4 246	2 092	1 859	197	70	25	3	39 600	50 500	69 900
Great Bend city -----	4 134	3 774	2.45	6.2	3 549	2 258	1 142	103	32	11	3	28 100	41 600	58 700
Hays city -----	4 262	4 093	2.72	6.8	3 884	1 663	1 920	213	49	31	8	40 200	54 200	71 000
Hutchinson city -----	10 096	9 582	2.47	6.0	9 056	6 047	2 620	236	97	45	11	25 700	39 000	57 700
Liberal city -----	3 742	3 200	2.80	6.0	3 116	1 613	1 251	172	51	21	8	36 300	49 000	70 200
McPherson city -----	3 310	3 031	2.60	6.4	2 847	1 338	1 317	144	30	16	2	37 400	51 900	70 000
Salina city -----	11 084	10 391	2.53	6.2	9 831	5 718	3 505	420	113	62	13	32 000	45 100	64 600
District 2 -----	156 043	140 204	2.60	6.1	112 179	64 090	40 727	5 514	1 176	503	169	27 500	44 500	67 400

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
District 2—Con.														
COUNTY														
Allen County	4 282	3 817	2.50	5.9	3 002	2 490	449	53	8	1	1	16 700	27 600	41 900
Anderson County	2 388	2 156	2.52	6.1	1 396	1 142	232	17	4	1	—	16 100	27 200	43 500
Atchison County	4 482	4 140	2.66	6.1	3 243	2 483	696	48	13	3	—	20 500	32 400	48 400
Bourbon County	4 352	3 961	2.50	5.8	2 917	2 265	577	56	15	2	2	17 800	29 800	47 300
Brown County	3 070	2 882	2.53	6.2	2 187	1 744	394	38	7	4	—	15 500	28 000	44 900
Cherokee County	6 421	5 657	2.50	5.6	4 278	3 590	624	54	8	1	1	15 200	27 000	40 900
Coffey County	2 559	2 162	2.51	5.9	1 466	1 052	380	29	3	1	1	19 600	34 800	53 400
Crowford County	9 861	9 163	2.41	5.7	7 764	5 842	1 706	150	47	18	1	18 400	30 700	49 700
Doniphan County	2 318	2 003	2.57	5.8	1 434	1 201	219	11	3	—	—	17 900	29 200	42 600
Douglas County (pt.)	915	796	2.77	6.3	403	121	235	35	7	3	2	45 800	66 600	88 200
Franklin County	6 037	5 253	2.62	6.0	3 778	2 632	1 027	100	16	1	2	24 000	37 700	55 000
Geary County	4 853	4 269	2.60	6.2	3 744	1 535	2 000	162	28	16	3	41 800	55 400	71 700
Jackson County	3 480	3 083	2.70	6.0	1 720	1 279	422	16	1	2	—	21 500	34 300	50 700
Jefferson County	4 845	4 103	2.70	5.9	2 651	1 447	1 121	69	7	5	2	31 400	47 100	63 900
Labette County	6 869	6 231	2.48	5.8	4 878	3 948	831	79	15	4	1	17 800	29 000	43 800
Leavenworth County	12 849	12 101	2.77	6.2	9 576	3 001	5 373	1 001	152	39	10	45 100	64 000	86 200
Linn County	2 577	2 070	2.48	5.7	1 219	992	214	7	4	2	—	15 000—	26 800	42 400
Nemaha County	3 220	2 960	2.69	6.3	1 976	1 388	527	50	6	4	1	20 200	35 400	55 200
Neosho County	5 050	4 594	2.50	5.9	3 544	2 850	612	58	16	7	1	17 800	28 600	44 500
Osage County	4 596	3 949	2.62	5.9	2 741	1 959	738	43	—	—	1	25 900	38 300	53 100
Pottawatomie County	4 594	3 856	2.72	6.1	2 893	1 631	1 182	63	11	6	—	31 700	46 400	63 100
Riley County	9 393	7 982	2.68	6.6	7 021	1 967	4 249	613	125	52	15	47 900	63 500	83 700
Shawnee County	42 450	38 999	2.63	6.2	35 501	15 068	16 566	2 738	677	329	123	38 700	55 700	78 500
Wilson County	3 257	2 852	2.41	5.7	2 109	1 791	294	20	2	2	—	15 000—	23 500	39 500
Woodson County	1 325	1 165	2.33	5.9	738	672	59	4	1	—	2	15 000—	18 800	32 300
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Atchison city	2 620	2 505	2.60	6.1	2 364	1 882	439	32	9	2	—	20 400	31 400	45 300
Fort Riley North CDP	8	4	3.88	3.9	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	40 000	50 000	55 000
Junction City city	3 647	3 322	2.58	6.2	3 127	1 401	1 579	110	21	13	3	40 400	52 900	68 700
Leavenworth city	5 938	5 706	2.57	6.2	5 376	2 114	2 667	485	75	29	6	41 100	57 500	79 000
Monhattan city	6 505	5 698	2.70	6.8	5 392	1 252	3 497	503	88	40	12	51 000	65 900	85 900
Ottawa city	2 734	2 508	2.51	6.0	2 357	1 645	633	64	13	1	1	24 300	37 700	55 000
Parsons city	3 245	3 060	2.41	5.8	2 873	2 318	492	45	14	4	—	19 000	29 300	44 000
Pittsburg city	4 186	4 057	2.31	5.8	3 815	2 810	860	104	29	12	—	20 300	31 800	51 900
Tapeka city	30 353	27 575	2.49	6.1	26 163	13 605	10 416	1 434	426	198	84	35 400	48 800	69 400
District 3—	154 759	147 297	2.77	6.7	135 351	30 215	67 242	23 249	7 828	4 438	2 379	52 700	75 800	107 100
COUNTY														
Douglas County (pt.)	14 908	13 187	2.67	6.5	11 418	2 763	6 563	1 441	382	208	61	50 600	68 100	92 400
Johnson County	94 661	92 427	2.81	7.1	86 592	4 140	47 706	20 934	7 320	4 189	2 303	70 200	91 500	126 200
Miami County	6 476	5 643	2.74	6.0	3 693	1 964	1 511	186	30	2	—	31 000	47 700	68 600
Wyandotte County	38 714	36 040	2.70	5.8	33 648	21 348	11 462	688	96	39	15	29 000	42 300	59 100
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Kansas City city	35 383	33 416	2.69	5.8	31 376	20 647	10 184	450	60	23	12	28 200	41 200	57 300
Lawrence city	11 335	9 952	2.64	6.6	9 363	2 127	5 410	1 252	322	191	61	51 600	69 400	93 900
Leawood city	6 679	6 662	2.87	8.1	6 251	12	595	2 177	1 488	1 342	637	122 400	161 200	224 300
Lenexa city	8 083	7 975	3.03	7.6	7 549	126	3 347	3 185	698	149	44	83 100	104 000	130 900
Merriam city	3 023	2 973	2.57	6.3	2 808	231	2 373	178	17	7	2	62 900	74 000	89 100
Olathe city	14 213	13 618	3.13	6.9	12 936	810	9 209	2 508	316	74	19	67 500	83 300	98 500
Overland Park city	28 959	28 244	2.76	7.2	26 763	832	13 995	7 546	2 819	1 183	388	73 700	95 300	131 000
Prairie Village city	8 081	7 997	2.46	6.9	7 585	167	4 987	1 170	592	422	247	69 000	86 500	119 500
Shawnee city	9 790	9 651	2.90	6.9	9 037	526	5 939	1 897	460	201	14	66 800	84 800	105 900
District 4—	160 434	144 456	2.65	6.2	127 686	59 628	55 363	8 676	2 440	1 083	496	35 900	52 500	73 900
COUNTY														
Butler County	13 931	12 054	2.74	6.2	9 750	4 660	4 312	629	103	35	11	34 800	51 800	73 500
Chautauqua County	1 466	1 267	2.28	5.7	857	771	79	6	—	1	—	15 000—	18 900	33 100
Cowley County	10 002	8 791	2.54	6.0	7 299	4 985	2 029	226	45	12	2	24 500	37 500	56 700
Elk County	1 149	1 036	2.22	5.8	677	634	42	1	—	—	—	15 000—	15 000—	24 400
Greenwood County	2 438	2 117	2.31	5.8	1 517	1 290	204	16	5	2	—	15 000—	21 900	37 800
Harper County	2 203	1 996	2.32	6.0	1 588	1 191	356	31	8	2	—	19 400	32 300	50 000
Harvey County	7 925	7 337	2.65	6.4	6 163	3 366	2 483	251	45	15	3	33 600	47 100	66 700
Kingman County	2 399	2 221	2.55	6.1	1 589	1 144	394	47	—	1	1	20 700	34 600	53 200
Marion County (pt.)	420	383	2.53	6.2	327	272	55	—	—	—	—	16 300	28 000	44 600
Montgomery County	11 328	10 373	2.46	5.9	8 493	6 592	1 626	210	48	15	2	17 200	29 400	47 300
Sedgewick County	99 753	90 390	2.70	6.2	84 206	31 281	42 196	7 113	2 152	992	472	42 700	58 500	81 400
Sumner County	7 420	6 491	2.65	6.0	5 220	3 442	1 587	146	32	8	5	25 500	39 300	58 300
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkansas City city	3 434	3 237	2.41	5.8	3 033	2 358	589	65	20	1	—	21 600	33 000	47 800
Coffeyville city	3 540	3 386	2.33	5.7	3 190	2 776	366	40	4	4	—	15 000—	24 500	38 300
Derby city	3 786	3 723	3.13	7.1	3 557	510	2 358	605	66	17	1	57 100	75 700	95 500
El Dorado city	3 078	2 842	2.39	6.0	2 682	1 791	744	111	18	16	2	27 800	40 000	57 000
Newton city	4 275	4 007	2.56	6.2	3 784	2 293	1 345	114	22	10	—	32 100	44 100	62 500
Wichita city	72 630	66 470	2.60	6.1	63 141	25 132	30 744	4 724	1 495	698	348	41 600	56 700	78 000
Winfield city	2 944	2 687	2.46	6.1	2 517	1 646	765	82	15	8	1	26 800	39 200	59 100

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
The State	302 964	135 235	2.31	4.5	270 761	108 024	135 967	22 396	2 744	1 630	196	285	385	2 903
District 1	69 042	38 770	2.38	4.8	56 952	35 476	20 395	781	198	102	156	218	290	499
COUNTY														
Barber County	586	419	2.51	5.2	411	297	112	2	—	—	135	193	258	16
Barton County	3 204	1 941	2.37	4.8	2 845	1 857	946	25	13	4	155	211	278	14
Chase County	296	233	2.42	5.2	168	150	18	—	—	—	107	151	190	1
Cheyenne County	339	249	2.38	5.6	201	172	28	—	—	1	112	144	204	—
Clark County	248	179	2.38	5.2	157	118	39	—	—	—	138	189	250	1
Clay County	967	628	2.32	5.0	718	598	115	4	—	1	123	169	223	18
Cloud County	1 236	739	2.25	4.8	997	842	147	5	1	2	104	152	209	13
Comanche County	268	216	2.40	5.3	155	143	12	—	—	—	108	153	196	3
Decatur County	411	284	2.35	5.4	290	233	57	—	—	—	101	166	236	1
Dickinson County	1 998	1 187	2.36	4.9	1 618	1 242	364	10	—	2	143	190	246	1
Edwards County	392	302	2.39	5.1	271	243	28	—	—	—	114	160	203	—
Ellis County	3 595	1 283	2.04	4.5	3 350	2 002	1 287	53	4	4	169	227	294	18
Ellsworth County	570	376	2.18	5.0	424	372	52	—	—	—	118	166	214	—
Finney County	4 171	1 647	2.92	4.4	3 846	1 094	2 583	134	28	7	240	300	367	55
Ford County	3 465	1 514	2.54	4.3	3 153	1 402	1 671	78	2	—	197	263	328	16
Gove County	261	205	2.54	5.8	149	132	15	2	—	—	116	148	211	—
Graham County	333	251	2.38	5.4	247	222	22	2	1	—	104	145	196	—
Grant County	737	393	2.94	4.8	594	254	335	5	—	—	212	263	311	4
Gray County	528	351	2.72	5.2	354	258	92	4	—	—	142	204	256	11
Greeley County	196	132	2.87	5.6	98	72	25	1	—	—	148	206	255	—
Hamilton County	288	186	2.34	4.8	214	163	49	2	—	—	135	197	248	—
Haskell County	412	270	2.86	5.2	247	156	90	1	—	—	182	229	280	—
Hodgeman County	157	141	2.69	5.5	82	76	6	—	—	—	115	158	190	—
Jewell County	385	295	2.37	5.5	216	207	9	—	—	—	100—	116	165	1
Keamy County	422	218	2.86	5.0	307	150	147	6	4	—	196	254	332	9
Kiowa County	416	295	2.51	5.3	302	256	44	1	—	1	118	173	227	1
Lane County	242	171	2.36	5.3	155	136	19	—	—	—	110	169	220	—
Lincoln County	325	253	2.47	5.5	168	157	11	—	—	—	100—	112	148	—
Logan County	285	205	2.38	5.3	185	162	22	1	—	—	115	157	208	—
Lyon County	5 048	1 901	2.20	4.2	4 649	2 615	1 919	66	25	24	174	234	300	74
McPherson County	2 747	1 360	2.19	4.7	2 383	1 473	879	28	1	2	167	224	287	13
Marion County (pt.)	878	608	2.24	5.0	632	528	102	2	—	—	127	175	228	6
Marshall County	1 032	687	2.24	5.0	720	649	69	2	—	—	109	156	197	2
Meade County	459	330	2.51	5.2	323	238	83	2	—	—	152	192	254	—
Mitchell County	741	471	2.24	5.1	585	486	97	2	—	—	128	174	227	—
Morris County	612	380	2.28	4.9	438	373	65	—	—	—	133	176	223	1
Morton County	352	242	2.52	4.9	260	175	83	2	—	—	163	218	273	—
Ness County	334	246	2.39	5.5	214	190	22	2	—	—	115	163	216	—
Norton County	585	389	2.24	5.0	450	380	69	—	1	—	117	163	220	1
Osborne County	441	307	2.34	5.2	299	275	24	—	—	—	100	138	183	1
Ottawa County	483	341	2.28	5.1	329	289	40	—	—	—	105	162	214	—
Pawnee County	838	545	2.27	5.0	674	488	175	11	—	—	150	197	260	8
Phillips County	636	456	2.32	5.1	459	394	64	1	—	—	107	155	208	—
Pratt County	1 029	621	2.21	4.7	845	544	292	8	—	1	167	222	282	7
Rawlins County	323	253	2.56	5.7	179	145	31	2	1	—	118	168	228	1
Reno County	7 285	4 017	2.26	4.6	6 538	3 721	2 659	145	10	3	172	233	297	14
Republic County	598	433	2.22	5.3	381	352	29	—	—	—	100—	135	191	—
Rice County	1 035	751	2.39	5.0	833	725	107	1	—	—	117	165	216	—
Rooks County	548	445	2.44	5.4	399	348	51	—	—	—	112	153	209	—
Rush County	312	257	2.33	5.3	204	187	16	1	—	—	102	143	194	1
Russell County	815	566	2.18	5.2	636	519	107	9	—	1	117	169	229	1
Saline County	6 610	3 270	2.20	4.4	6 202	3 136	2 841	81	95	49	189	249	312	168
Scott County	527	366	2.55	5.0	364	230	133	—	1	—	173	225	279	3
Seward County	2 343	1 123	2.77	4.4	2 143	752	1 319	64	8	—	219	285	346	5
Sheridan County	239	177	2.50	5.7	126	111	13	—	2	—	113	147	207	—
Sherman County	828	518	2.51	4.9	666	496	168	2	—	—	156	197	252	—
Smith County	441	311	2.22	5.2	291	274	16	1	—	—	100—	125	177	1
Stafford County	536	436	2.54	5.6	332	300	31	1	—	—	112	160	207	—
Stanton County	294	172	2.90	5.1	172	131	39	2	—	—	157	207	248	—
Stevens County	488	315	2.72	4.9	349	205	141	3	—	—	177	233	285	1
Thomas County	994	533	2.35	4.9	839	580	256	3	—	—	157	205	273	—
Trego County	311	228	2.34	5.4	211	194	17	—	—	—	100—	153	214	—
Wabawsee County	477	338	2.48	5.1	273	240	33	—	—	—	120	168	211	2
Wallace County	176	137	2.76	5.7	92	81	8	2	1	—	117	157	215	—
Washington County	621	467	2.40	5.4	355	332	21	2	—	—	100—	124	161	6
Wichita County	293	210	2.83	5.2	185	154	31	—	—	—	132	183	233	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dodge City city	2 955	1 140	2.52	4.1	2 824	1 185	1 561	76	2	—	204	268	332	16
Emporia city	4 468	1 487	2.13	4.1	4 309	2 368	1 836	56	25	24	176	237	304	73
Garden City city	3 257	1 267	2.83	4.3	3 154	864	2 142	123	20	5	242	303	370	53
Great Bend city	2 182	1 166	2.26	4.5	2 072	1 271	764	20	13	4	164	223	287	13
Hays city	2 940	924	1.98	4.4	2 844	1 579	1 204	53	4	4	179	238	303	12
Hutchinson city	5 560	2 757	2.15	4.4	5 293	2 835	2 336	115	5	2	177	241	305	11
Liberal city	2 116	996	2.75	4.4	2 017	683	1 263	63	8	—	222	288	349	4
McPherson city	1 516	591	2.07	4.4	1 456	755	683	16	—	2	188	246	303	13
Salina city	6 203	2 953	2.17	4.3	5 987	2 984	2 783	76	95	49	191	250	313	168
District 2	74 301	34 405	2.40	4.5	63 839	29 466	30 225	3 397	459	292	180	262	352	485

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent									
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
District 2—Con. COUNTY															
Allen County	1 423	921	2.48	4.8	1 175	946	221	3	2	3	123	174	233		
Anderson County	679	473	2.43	5.1	492	437	53	2	—	—	118	159	207	1	
Atchison County	1 647	898	2.31	4.6	1 393	1 095	294	3	—	1	129	184	241	3	
Bourbon County	1 545	923	2.35	4.6	1 261	1 024	231	6	—	—	124	179	233	7	
Brown County	1 277	812	2.42	5.0	958	833	123	—	—	2	106	159	206	10	
Cherokee County	1 975	1 407	2.56	4.7	1 570	1 386	177	4	—	3	122	166	211	9	
Caffey County	752	468	2.41	4.9	556	424	130	1	1	—	135	194	247	2	
Crawford County	4 745	2 719	2.17	4.3	4 239	2 901	1 318	18	—	2	154	207	270	14	
Doniphan County	756	475	2.54	4.9	529	449	80	—	—	—	110	164	224	3	
Douglas County (pt.)	122	89	2.69	5.3	61	31	29	1	—	—	204	249	317	—	
Franklin County	2 271	1 305	2.48	4.8	1 905	1 256	632	15	1	1	163	216	281	5	
Geary County	5 823	1 871	2.81	4.4	4 921	1 560	3 187	145	8	21	230	283	349	38	
Jackson County	797	522	2.51	4.8	576	461	114	1	—	—	130	183	238	1	
Jefferson County	933	599	2.57	5.0	652	412	237	3	—	—	165	223	281	2	
Labette County	2 508	1 563	2.34	4.7	2 106	1 612	476	17	1	—	134	187	246	2	
Leavenworth County	6 866	3 642	2.82	5.0	5 718	1 407	3 043	1 114	143	11	251	342	475	12	
Linn County	638	424	2.64	4.9	417	367	48	2	—	—	109	151	196	—	
Nemaha County	776	473	2.19	5.1	527	452	70	3	—	2	118	163	213	2	
Neosho County	1 698	1 107	2.32	4.7	1 414	1 133	276	4	1	—	131	180	236	2	
Osage County	1 210	681	2.39	4.7	952	731	215	5	—	1	142	189	246	6	
Pattawatomie County	1 344	824	2.47	4.9	1 055	682	354	17	2	—	161	219	280	1	
Riley County	11 887	3 290	2.49	4.2	10 072	2 799	6 416	774	55	28	239	323	397	43	
Shawnee County	21 318	8 014	2.13	4.2	20 293	6 150	12 423	1 258	245	217	229	307	383	315	
Wilson County	937	657	2.39	4.9	721	649	71	1	—	—	110	160	203	1	
Woodson County	374	248	2.35	4.9	276	269	7	—	—	—	109	142	184	2	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Atchison city	1 257	613	2.20	4.4	1 163	897	262	3	—	1	137	188	245	3	
Fort Riley North CDP	1 797	1 033	3.93	5.3	555	5	540	10	—	—	345	384	426	2	
Junction City city	4 223	1 227	2.60	4.1	4 114	1 329	2 703	56	5	21	228	281	342	38	
Leavenworth city	5 537	2 820	2.84	5.0	4 693	1 110	2 494	979	101	9	254	348	485	10	
Manhattan city	8 184	1 678	2.15	4.0	8 031	1 830	5 423	696	54	28	257	333	404	38	
Ottawa city	1 481	784	2.34	4.6	1 400	899	494	7	—	—	168	222	283	1	
Parsons city	1 562	914	2.23	4.6	1 460	1 033	416	10	1	—	143	201	264	2	
Pittsburg city	3 365	1 777	2.08	4.2	3 207	2 054	1 137	14	—	2	163	220	279	12	
Topeka city	19 583	6 846	2.08	4.1	18 887	5 855	11 568	1 120	170	174	227	304	377	311	
District 3	80 691	27 158	2.19	4.3	77 326	13 822	47 553	13 583	1 551	817	284	377	476	926	
COUNTY															
Douglas County (pt.)	14 193	3 595	2.13	4.0	13 687	2 645	9 011	1 741	158	132	269	344	432	155	
Johnson County	41 772	12 961	2.06	4.4	40 520	2 385	25 093	11 000	1 368	674	367	438	535	639	
Miami County	1 926	1 079	2.46	4.6	1 543	846	675	17	5	—	159	235	316	5	
Wyandotte County	22 800	9 523	2.44	4.3	21 576	7 946	12 774	825	20	11	204	285	361	127	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Kansas City city	21 763	9 067	2.44	4.3	20 641	7 631	12 201	784	15	10	204	285	360	124	
Lawrence city	13 178	2 996	2.10	3.9	12 898	2 337	8 561	1 713	157	130	273	348	436	154	
Leawood city	209	179	2.58	6.5	163	9	36	39	43	36	465	741	972	4	
Lenexa city	4 630	952	2.01	4.4	4 530	118	2 953	1 165	189	105	379	443	531	293	
Merriam city	2 057	536	1.91	3.9	2 024	150	1 245	550	47	32	376	442	526	16	
Olathe city	7 232	2 967	2.41	4.5	7 086	745	5 068	1 173	90	10	314	385	473	7	
Overland Park city	15 977	4 454	1.96	4.4	15 641	516	8 656	5 231	813	425	400	469	578	300	
Prairie Village city	1 653	839	2.01	4.8	1 574	27	648	813	49	37	448	518	605	4	
Shawnee city	4 777	1 150	1.99	4.1	4 635	258	3 348	952	70	7	355	410	489	12	
District 4	78 930	34 902	2.30	4.3	72 644	29 260	37 794	4 635	536	419	204	278	367	993	
COUNTY															
Butler County	4 557	2 819	2.52	4.7	3 815	2 002	1 650	151	9	3	175	243	319	19	
Chautauqua County	369	294	2.48	5.1	222	200	21	1	—	—	102	141	193	—	
Cowley County	4 045	2 515	2.39	4.7	3 507	2 345	1 111	43	7	1	161	213	275	20	
Elk County	287	209	2.39	5.0	185	181	4	—	—	—	100—	111	147	—	
Greenwood County	847	633	2.38	5.0	591	510	80	1	—	—	109	156	207	—	
Harper County	804	567	2.33	5.0	605	476	128	1	—	—	131	183	241	—	
Harvey County	3 656	1 903	2.29	4.6	3 251	1 908	1 283	51	5	4	171	231	296	18	
Kingman County	776	574	2.56	5.2	521	384	136	1	—	—	150	199	254	1	
Marion County (pt.)	160	98	2.22	4.8	143	117	9	9	5	3	135	178	230	18	
Montgomery County	4 342	2 665	2.34	4.6	3 758	2 794	941	20	2	1	143	192	252	9	
Sedgwick County	56 818	21 174	2.26	4.2	54 219	17 034	31 933	4 343	505	404	229	302	388	903	
Sumner County	2 269	1 451	2.51	4.8	1 827	1 309	498	14	3	3	143	201	261	5	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Arkansas City city	1 710	1 093	2.36	4.6	1 592	1 132	452	7	1	—	160	207	263	4	
Coffeyville city	1 826	1 085	2.31	4.4	1 672	1 252	415	4	1	—	133	188	250	5	
Derby city	988	585	2.76	5.1	939	98	504	296	40	1	325	426	569	34	
El Dorado city	1 725	974	2.27	4.4	1 634	979	637	18	—	—	167	226	287	5	
Newton city	2 283	1 209	2.26	4.4	2 113	1 192	882	35	4	—	180	237	298	10	
Wichita city	50 619	17 051	2.18	4.1	49 030	15 772	28 700	3 769	427	362	227	299	385	864	
Winfield city	1 512	794	2.23	4.5	1 428	877	522	24	4	1	167	224	287	13	

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder nat of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	944 726	867 644	48 365	6 974	8 357	13 386	25 606	856 298	47 827	6 617	8 116	262
District 1	239 568	229 773	2 509	885	1 190	5 211	8 229	226 849	2 452	819	1 148	71
COUNTY												
Barber County	2 358	2 329	6	10	—	13	23	2 319	6	9	—	1
Barton County	11 561	11 268	116	53	30	94	198	11 168	113	51	28	3
Chase County	1 214	1 202	2	7	—	3	11	1 194	2	7	—	—
Cheyenne County	1 389	1 386	1	—	1	1	5	1 382	1	—	1	—
Clark County	1 006	987	—	12	—	7	10	985	—	11	—	—
Clay County	3 641	3 625	4	4	4	4	14	3 615	4	4	4	—
Cloud County	4 483	4 450	13	8	1	11	23	4 436	13	8	1	2
Comanche County	950	944	—	3	—	3	4	943	—	3	—	—
Decatur County	1 651	1 646	—	3	—	2	3	1 645	—	19	9	—
Dickinson County	7 542	7 433	39	19	9	42	101	7 375	38	3	—	—
Edwards County	1 585	1 537	3	6	2	37	59	1 515	3	6	2	—
Ellis County	10 096	9 974	39	18	48	17	61	9 932	39	15	47	2
Ellsworth County	2 522	2 486	4	3	4	25	51	2 461	4	2	4	—
Finney County	10 836	9 202	135	66	279	1 154	2 047	8 325	128	54	269	13
Ford County	8 872	8 707	145	40	144	836	1 015	8 537	141	31	141	7
Gove County	1 284	1 280	1	3	—	—	2	1 278	1	3	—	—
Graham County	1 435	1 372	52	5	4	2	3	1 371	52	5	4	—
Grant County	2 393	2 112	1	20	11	249	390	1 975	1	16	9	2
Gray County	1 913	1 859	2	6	—	46	54	1 850	2	6	—	1
Greeley County	656	633	3	—	1	19	26	626	2	—	1	1
Hamilton County	986	947	1	3	6	29	40	937	1	3	5	—
Haskell County	1 372	1 247	1	7	2	115	140	1 224	1	6	1	—
Hodgeman County	826	815	8	—	—	3	6	812	8	—	—	—
Jewell County	1 806	1 805	—	1	—	—	—	1 805	—	—	—	—
Kearny County	1 379	1 272	3	8	1	95	166	1 201	2	8	1	1
Kiowa County	1 466	1 451	2	4	2	7	9	1 448	2	4	2	1
Lane County	966	958	—	2	—	6	15	949	—	2	—	—
Lincoln County	1 531	1 522	1	7	—	1	4	1 519	1	7	—	—
Logan County	1 221	1 206	10	1	—	4	6	1 204	10	1	—	—
Lyon County	13 059	12 131	276	64	233	355	597	11 913	265	59	220	5
McPherson County	10 230	10 073	61	29	29	38	82	10 031	61	27	28	1
Marion County (pt.)	4 395	4 366	6	9	2	12	24	4 354	6	9	2	—
Marshall County	4 689	4 670	2	9	2	6	13	4 663	2	9	2	—
Meade County	1 667	1 627	—	5	2	33	52	1 607	—	5	2	1
Mitchell County	2 846	2 835	6	2	—	3	5	2 833	6	2	—	—
Morris County	2 528	2 501	8	7	2	10	28	2 487	6	5	2	—
Morton County	1 290	1 232	2	14	11	31	95	1 169	1	13	11	1
Ness County	1 670	1 665	—	2	—	3	5	1 663	—	2	—	—
Norton County	2 330	2 310	1	8	3	8	17	2 302	1	6	3	1
Osborne County	2 057	2 049	2	6	—	—	6	2 044	2	5	—	—
Ottawa County	2 266	2 255	1	8	—	2	5	2 252	1	8	—	—
Pawnee County	2 923	2 785	68	12	20	38	70	2 754	66	12	20	1
Phillips County	2 695	2 676	5	6	5	3	8	2 672	5	6	4	—
Pratt County	3 937	3 829	47	20	7	34	46	3 812	47	19	7	6
Rawlins County	1 361	1 353	1	4	2	1	6	1 348	1	4	2	—
Reno County	24 239	23 163	460	119	48	449	715	22 906	451	112	45	10
Republic County	2 769	2 762	1	3	3	—	4	2 758	1	3	3	—
Rice County	4 165	4 049	29	22	3	62	93	4 019	29	21	3	—
Rooks County	2 444	2 434	5	3	1	1	4	2 431	5	3	1	—
Rush County	1 642	1 635	—	2	2	3	7	1 631	—	2	2	—
Russell County	3 371	3 342	12	12	1	4	11	3 335	12	12	1	—
Saline County	19 826	18 836	540	80	130	240	379	18 711	529	76	128	3
Scott County	2 022	1 984	2	4	3	29	35	1 979	2	4	2	—
Seward County	6 614	5 484	331	52	107	640	894	5 230	327	51	107	5
Sheridan County	1 171	1 164	—	—	2	5	5	1 164	—	—	2	—
Sherman County	2 733	2 644	6	2	5	76	122	2 599	6	1	5	—
Smith County	2 165	2 159	1	5	—	—	1	2 158	1	5	—	—
Stafford County	2 203	2 174	2	9	1	17	28	2 164	2	8	1	—
Stanton County	831	752	—	6	3	70	94	727	—	6	3	1
Stevens County	1 885	1 745	11	20	2	107	138	1 716	11	19	1	—
Thomas County	3 124	3 093	9	4	6	12	22	3 081	9	4	6	2
Trego County	1 464	1 459	1	1	3	—	3	1 456	1	1	3	—
Wabunsee County	2 482	2 448	15	7	1	11	23	2 436	15	7	1	—
Wallace County	677	664	4	2	1	6	19	653	4	—	1	—
Washington County	2 862	2 855	1	4	—	2	5	2 852	1	4	—	—
Wichita County	996	915	1	4	1	75	82	908	1	4	1	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Dodge City city	7 609	6 498	143	33	139	796	950	6 353	139	25	136	6
Emporia city	9 753	8 869	264	47	228	345	573	8 666	253	42	215	4
Garden City city	8 072	6 785	119	40	218	910	1 505	6 199	112	34	213	9
Great Bend city	6 316	6 087	101	32	17	79	150	6 019	98	30	16	3
Hays city	7 202	7 110	32	15	34	11	44	7 078	32	13	33	2
Hutchinson city	15 656	14 702	431	79	37	407	622	14 496	422	73	35	8
Liberal city	5 858	4 792	328	50	105	583	821	4 553	324	50	105	5
McPherson city	4 826	4 711	59	15	19	22	56	4 680	59	13	18	—
Salina city	17 287	16 317	536	75	129	230	361	16 200	525	71	127	3
District 2	230 344	212 007	12 033	2 248	1 763	2 293	5 087	209 487	11 854	2 158	1 698	60

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 2—Con.												
COUNTY												
Allen County	5 705	5 545	87	29	11	33	68	5 512	85	29	11	—
Anderson County	3 067	3 036	9	14	3	5	15	3 028	8	14	2	—
Atchison County	6 129	5 745	330	22	7	25	72	5 703	326	20	7	1
Bourbon County	5 897	5 708	157	19	7	6	21	5 693	157	18	7	1
Brown County	4 347	4 050	59	216	4	18	53	4 028	58	203	4	1
Cherokee County	8 396	8 067	50	268	4	7	50	8 028	50	264	4	—
Caffey County	3 311	3 284	7	16	3	1	12	3 274	7	15	3	—
Crawford County	14 606	14 115	186	104	171	30	88	14 060	186	102	170	—
Doniphan County	3 074	2 980	58	29	4	3	10	2 973	58	29	4	—
Douglas County (pt.)	1 037	1 015	2	19	—	1	7	1 009	2	19	—	—
Franklin County	8 308	8 051	106	49	23	79	140	7 991	104	48	23	2
Geary County	10 676	7 680	2 401	65	282	248	539	7 455	2 347	62	265	8
Jackson County	4 277	4 039	13	217	—	8	23	4 030	13	211	—	—
Jefferson County	5 778	5 700	21	37	8	12	30	5 682	21	36	8	1
Labette County	9 377	8 737	396	150	25	69	168	8 645	395	146	23	—
Leavenworth County	19 715	17 671	1 599	110	172	163	368	17 484	1 582	109	162	10
Linn County	3 215	3 180	16	14	2	3	7	3 176	16	14	2	—
Nemaha County	3 996	3 977	13	3	3	—	3	3 974	13	3	3	—
Neosho County	6 748	6 583	68	41	9	47	125	6 514	63	39	7	—
Osage County	5 806	5 749	8	29	3	17	50	5 718	7	28	3	—
Pottawatomie County	5 938	5 834	31	35	13	25	78	5 783	31	33	13	—
Riley County	21 280	18 564	1 558	123	657	378	709	18 277	1 532	112	644	6
Shawnee County	63 768	56 868	4 848	601	347	1 104	2 421	55 636	4 783	569	329	30
Wilson County	4 194	4 141	9	30	4	10	23	4 132	9	27	3	—
Woodson County	1 699	1 688	1	8	1	1	7	1 682	1	8	1	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Atchison city	3 877	3 534	291	20	7	25	70	3 494	287	18	7	1
Fort Riley North CDP	1 805	994	614	16	45	136	195	952	600	16	40	2
Junction City city	7 870	5 356	2 043	45	248	178	401	5 188	1 994	43	237	7
Leavenworth city	11 475	9 664	1 463	68	140	140	295	9 526	1 447	67	132	8
Manhattan city	14 689	13 268	751	69	421	180	402	13 072	742	58	413	2
Ottawa city	4 215	4 004	92	28	19	72	119	3 958	90	27	19	2
Parsons city	4 807	4 338	347	42	21	59	144	4 259	346	39	19	—
Pittsburg city	7 551	7 150	158	52	166	25	66	7 111	158	51	165	—
Topeka city	49 936	43 451	4 671	500	294	1 020	2 207	42 349	4 606	469	276	29
District 3	235 450	208 920	19 584	1 412	2 942	2 592	5 945	205 796	19 448	1 322	2 866	73
COUNTY												
Douglas County (pt.)	29 101	26 275	1 201	506	856	263	673	25 910	1 189	477	838	14
Johnson County	136 433	131 116	2 534	455	1 614	714	2 098	129 780	2 507	437	1 584	27
Miami County	8 402	8 162	163	48	6	23	76	8 114	163	46	3	—
Wyandotte County	61 514	43 367	15 686	403	466	1 592	3 098	41 992	15 589	362	441	32
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Kansas City city	57 146	39 268	15 476	379	463	1 560	3 025	37 933	15 381	338	438	31
Lawrence city	24 513	21 799	1 168	451	848	247	623	21 465	1 157	425	831	12
Leawood city	6 888	6 717	6	12	102	5	41	6 682	52	12	101	—
Lenexa city	12 713	12 087	317	47	209	53	156	11 990	316	43	207	1
Merriam city	5 080	4 763	171	26	58	62	116	4 710	169	25	57	3
Olathe city	21 445	20 343	617	102	268	115	305	20 162	611	101	262	4
Overland Park city	44 936	43 227	789	126	611	183	671	42 754	778	122	602	9
Prairie Village city	9 734	9 568	51	11	72	32	111	9 490	51	11	71	—
Shawnee city	14 567	13 906	317	48	174	122	324	13 716	313	41	167	6
District 4	239 364	216 944	14 239	2 429	2 462	3 290	6 345	214 166	14 073	2 318	2 404	58
COUNTY												
Butler County	18 488	18 130	103	148	34	73	202	18 006	101	147	30	2
Chautauqua County	1 835	1 776	4	51	2	2	5	1 774	4	51	1	—
Cowley County	14 047	13 241	338	234	72	162	284	13 133	334	224	69	3
Elk County	1 436	1 418	3	11	1	3	11	1 410	3	11	1	—
Greenwood County	3 285	3 252	1	24	—	8	24	3 238	1	22	—	—
Harper County	3 007	2 978	5	41	1	10	36	2 952	5	13	1	—
Harvey County	11 581	11 060	186	41	48	246	463	10 854	176	40	46	2
Kingman County	3 175	3 148	1	10	3	13	22	3 139	1	10	3	—
Marion County (pt.)	580	563	13	1	—	7	7	559	13	1	—	—
Montgomery County	15 670	14 318	900	311	36	105	221	14 215	889	306	35	4
Sedgewick County	156 571	137 671	12 631	1 483	2 258	2 528	4 827	135 604	12 492	1 392	2 212	44
Sumner County	9 689	9 389	54	102	7	137	243	9 282	54	101	6	3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Arkansas City city	5 144	4 704	226	127	9	78	137	4 653	222	121	9	2
Coffeyville city	5 366	4 569	602	149	13	33	67	4 539	599	148	13	—
Derby city	4 774	4 649	46	28	16	35	84	4 600	46	27	16	1
El Dorado city	4 803	4 654	67	29	17	36	76	4 617	65	29	15	1
Newton city	6 558	6 127	154	25	32	220	392	5 964	144	25	31	2
Wichita city	123 249	105 531	12 151	1 187	2 081	2 299	4 305	103 743	12 012	1 109	2 039	41
Winfield city	4 456	4 183	98	42	61	72	118	4 139	98	42	58	1

Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Land area		
	Total	Occupied	Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households		Nonfamily households		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	
			Total	Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Total	Mean con- tract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total			Householder living alone
District 2-----	255 015	230 344	1 252	40 200	996	222	1 618	1 167	339	630	512	36 195.0	13 974.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas-----	641	574	173	39 500	122	76	226	138	55	69	61	445.2	171.9
Iowa Reservation, KS-NE (pt.)-----	59	55	24	51 100	7	69	23	20	2	8	8	35.1	13.5
Kickapoo Reservation, KS-----	176	139	46	26 500	54	73	82	44	22	18	16	77.2	29.8
Potawatomi (Kansas) Reservation, KS-----	375	355	88	39 300	60	81	111	67	29	37	33	311.1	120.1
Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservation and Trust Lands, KS-NE (pt.)-----	31	25	15	59 400	1	50	10	7	2	6	4	21.8	8.4
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA													
All areas-----	102	92	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	33.9	13.1
Delaware-Muncie TDSA, KS (state)-----	102	92	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	33.9	13.1

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE					
All persons	2 477 574	619 371	619 385	619 445	619 373
Urban	1 712 571	301 417	366 730	574 932	469 492
Inside urbanized area	1 018 608	—	133 812	546 234	338 562
Outside urbanized area	693 963	301 417	232 918	28 698	130 930
Rural	765 003	317 954	252 655	44 513	149 881
Farm	108 083	49 309	37 212	4 405	17 157
ANCESTRY					
All persons	2 477 574	619 371	619 385	619 445	619 373
Ancestry specified	2 181 252	544 847	539 529	556 377	540 499
Single ancestry	1 310 800	351 597	322 212	318 854	318 137
Multiple ancestry	870 452	193 250	217 317	237 523	222 362
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	296 322	74 524	79 856	63 068	78 874
Total ancestries reported	3 051 704	738 097	756 846	793 900	762 861
Arab	4 871	378	1 126	1 350	2 017
Austrian	6 545	1 520	1 765	2 225	1 035
Belgian	4 929	625	1 210	2 782	312
Canadian	2 845	550	708	927	660
Czech	25 283	12 202	4 408	4 005	4 668
Danish	18 878	5 610	4 111	5 124	4 033
Dutch	99 645	27 544	23 927	20 288	27 886
English	405 709	94 867	98 415	107 371	105 056
Finnish	1 717	268	335	731	383
French (except Basque)	110 045	27 913	27 669	26 757	27 706
French Canadian	12 986	3 085	3 766	2 839	3 296
German	968 820	279 977	239 380	218 269	231 194
Greek	3 986	606	759	1 611	1 010
Hungarian	4 058	498	886	1 883	791
Irish	436 115	89 126	111 562	121 946	113 481
Italian	44 630	5 224	13 226	17 401	8 779
Lithuanian	2 079	138	335	1 128	478
Norwegian	21 878	4 349	5 580	7 310	4 639
Polish	34 844	5 249	8 500	15 289	5 806
Portuguese	1 414	182	418	420	394
Romanian	940	165	153	516	106
Russian	16 470	4 988	1 996	6 522	2 964
Scotch-Irish	74 643	16 658	18 659	19 323	20 003
Scottish	57 460	12 106	13 327	16 998	15 029
Slovak	8 085	1 180	1 912	3 231	1 762
Subsaharan African	2 609	300	688	659	962
Swedish	79 188	26 199	20 029	19 004	13 956
Swiss	18 105	4 852	5 228	3 643	4 382
Ukrainian	2 075	131	398	1 075	471
United States or American	118 653	28 890	32 816	23 616	33 331
Welsh	27 031	5 845	6 840	7 862	6 484
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	1 536	257	646	290	343
Yugoslavian	2 932	178	631	1 771	352
Other ancestries	430 700	76 437	105 437	129 734	119 092
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					
Persons under 18 years	662 002	167 024	161 566	163 313	170 099
Citizen	656 239	165 089	160 641	161 945	168 564
Native	654 647	164 761	160 399	161 569	167 918
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	1 592	328	242	376	646
Foreign born, not a citizen	5 763	1 935	925	1 368	1 535
Persons 18 years and over	1 815 572	452 347	457 819	456 132	449 274
Citizen	1 785 731	444 047	452 067	447 331	442 286
Native	1 760 087	438 662	446 349	439 829	435 247
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	25 644	5 385	5 718	7 502	7 039
Foreign born, not a citizen	29 841	8 300	5 752	8 801	6 988
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	664 668	169 640	162 003	164 138	168 887
With own children under 18 years	330 523	81 215	80 831	83 891	84 586
Number of own children under 18 years	624 497	159 024	152 657	153 214	159 602
Married-couple families	562 466	148 271	137 868	135 320	141 007
With own children under 18 years	268 149	68 136	66 036	66 700	67 277
Number of own children under 18 years	516 976	135 862	126 714	124 466	129 934
Female householder, no husband present	78 916	15 766	18 580	22 934	21 636
With own children under 18 years	50 553	10 232	11 976	14 392	13 953
Number of own children under 18 years	89 343	18 825	21 532	24 546	24 440
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	924 352	230 344	238 040	228 354	227 614
Never married	237 923	53 710	64 225	64 939	55 049
Now married, except separated	585 643	153 479	147 504	139 383	145 277
Separated	9 326	1 824	2 433	2 333	2 736
Widowed	21 874	6 246	5 914	4 470	5 244
Divorced	69 586	15 085	17 964	17 229	19 308
Females 15 years and over	989 501	247 118	244 354	251 793	246 236
Never married	187 289	38 967	46 433	58 336	43 553
Now married, except separated	573 844	150 955	141 707	138 170	143 012
Separated	12 963	2 451	2 975	3 885	3 652
Widowed	123 231	36 523	31 802	24 495	30 411
Divorced	92 174	18 222	21 437	26 907	25 608
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	323	345	322	263	371
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 541	1 770	1 604	1 286	1 568
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 091	2 274	2 116	1 940	2 077

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	2 477 574	619 371	619 385	619 445	619 373
Native	2 414 734	603 423	606 748	601 398	603 165
Born in State of residence	1 519 904	454 836	393 170	270 121	401 777
Born in a different State	876 337	145 796	205 366	327 882	197 293
Born abroad	18 493	2 791	8 212	3 395	4 095
Foreign born	62 840	15 948	12 637	18 047	16 208
Naturalized citizen	27 236	5 713	5 960	7 878	7 685
Not a citizen	35 604	10 235	6 677	10 169	8 523
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Persons 5 years and over	2 289 615	574 330	574 190	571 506	569 589
Speak a language other than English	131 604	40 766	26 913	33 487	30 438
Do not speak English "very well"	48 342	16 166	8 666	11 366	12 144
Linguistically isolated	23 516	9 648	2 607	4 990	6 271
Speak Spanish	62 059	21 971	11 642	13 998	14 448
Do not speak English "very well"	23 574	9 866	3 804	4 472	5 432
Linguistically isolated	11 137	5 848	1 033	1 507	2 749
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	21 406	3 676	4 645	6 475	6 610
Do not speak English "very well"	11 925	2 204	2 113	3 545	4 063
Linguistically isolated	7 495	1 838	849	2 172	2 636
Linguistically isolated households	10 845	4 097	1 535	2 427	2 786
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	668 365	159 525	169 859	178 067	160 914
Preprimary school	49 584	12 081	11 269	14 652	11 582
Public school	32 417	8 898	8 050	8 054	7 415
Elementary or high school	431 651	111 420	105 783	104 513	109 935
Public school	398 178	105 812	99 785	93 258	99 323
College	187 130	36 024	52 807	58 902	39 397
Public college	162 781	30 858	47 593	51 106	33 224
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 565 936	399 458	385 841	386 866	393 771
Less than 9th grade	120 951	42 583	31 848	19 091	27 429
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	172 321	45 538	42 588	35 403	48 792
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	514 177	140 474	141 622	102 100	129 981
Some college, no degree	342 964	86 014	80 647	86 037	90 266
Associate degree	85 146	24 171	18 152	22 560	20 263
Bachelor's degree	221 016	41 771	44 301	81 717	53 227
Graduate or professional degree	109 361	18 907	26 683	39 958	23 813
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.3	77.9	80.7	85.9	80.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.1	15.2	18.4	31.5	19.6
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	2 289 615	574 330	574 190	571 506	569 589
Same house	1 184 298	332 463	294 182	263 200	294 453
Different house in the United States	1 072 686	236 999	264 919	301 767	269 001
Same county	565 006	128 015	125 696	146 619	164 676
Different county	507 680	108 984	139 223	155 148	104 325
Same State	235 467	64 920	65 651	55 678	49 218
Different State	272 213	44 064	73 572	99 470	55 107
Northeast	12 589	1 093	4 469	4 766	2 261
Midwest	107 425	12 164	23 904	56 957	14 400
South	93 882	16 823	29 076	23 074	24 909
West	58 317	13 984	16 123	14 673	13 537
Puerto Rico	398	27	276	14	81
U.S. outlying area	367	45	95	88	139
Elsewhere	31 866	4 796	14 718	6 437	5 915
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 178 931	287 474	285 333	312 093	294 031
Car, truck, or van	1 064 173	251 413	251 739	289 890	271 131
Drove alone	928 575	219 692	214 780	256 247	237 856
Carpooled	135 598	31 721	36 959	33 643	33 275
Public transportation	7 585	633	1 844	2 852	2 256
Walked	45 346	14 825	15 548	7 121	7 852
Other means	12 964	3 487	3 634	2 759	3 084
Worked at home	48 863	17 116	12 568	9 471	9 708
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	13.3	17.5	19.7	18.1
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE					
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	280 806	66 149	75 355	67 198	72 104
May 1975 or later service only	31 346	5 296	10 781	7 132	8 137
September 1980 or later service only	17 575	2 817	6 774	3 549	4 435
Served 2 or more years	14 344	2 287	5 615	2 761	3 681
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	81 342	16 657	21 876	21 222	21 587
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	5 742	1 100	2 282	883	1 477
February 1955 to July 1964 only	28 150	6 907	6 839	7 608	6 796
Korean conflict, no World War II	37 876	10 249	9 260	8 824	9 543
Korean conflict and World War II	6 127	1 181	1 801	1 657	1 488
World War II, no Korean conflict	87 344	23 958	21 709	19 376	22 301
World War I	938	335	238	148	217
Other service	1 941	466	569	348	558
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 495 362	356 928	356 320	405 874	376 240
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50 688	11 305	13 619	12 203	13 561
With a mobility limitation	23 283	4 721	6 468	5 399	6 695
In labor force	6 007	1 234	1 544	1 716	1 513
With a self-care limitation	38 166	8 785	9 983	9 544	9 854
With a work disability	107 647	25 617	28 745	23 000	30 285
In labor force	50 262	12 482	12 308	11 359	14 113
Prevented from working	47 118	10 740	13 589	9 443	13 346
No work disability	1 387 715	331 311	327 575	382 874	345 955
In labor force	1 130 602	272 008	261 384	312 149	285 061
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	318 327	97 692	81 894	60 396	78 345
With a mobility or self-care limitation	54 763	14 294	15 239	10 954	14 276
With a mobility limitation	41 955	10 721	11 576	8 639	11 019
With a self-care limitation	31 358	8 185	9 000	6 160	8 013

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	1 880 434	468 734	474 074	471 997	465 629
In labor force	1 255 440	302 121	305 163	333 532	314 624
Civilian labor force	1 229 986	301 308	284 824	332 705	311 149
Employed	1 172 214	290 953	268 933	317 073	295 255
Unemployed	57 772	10 355	15 891	15 632	15 894
Females 16 years and over	973 051	242 955	240 198	247 685	242 213
In labor force	564 751	133 110	135 311	155 510	140 820
Civilian labor force	562 533	133 031	133 698	155 423	140 381
Employed	536 683	128 192	126 193	149 033	133 265
Unemployed	25 850	4 839	7 505	6 390	7 116
With own children under 6 years	156 099	37 741	37 900	39 952	40 506
In labor force	100 728	24 990	24 183	25 725	25 830
With own children 6 to 17 years only	169 921	41 555	42 030	43 704	42 632
In labor force	134 969	33 364	33 124	34 771	33 710
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	181 237	45 428	43 984	45 557	46 268
Both parents in labor force	109 534	28 446	26 258	27 523	27 307
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	40 560	8 275	9 707	10 611	11 967
Parent in labor force	26 047	5 570	6 007	6 683	7 787
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	337 723	90 774	83 092	79 541	84 316
Both parents in labor force	240 348	66 524	59 160	55 458	59 206
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	80 894	17 145	19 499	22 629	21 621
Parent in labor force	65 824	14 119	15 336	18 796	17 573
Persons 16 to 19 years	138 166	33 464	36 777	35 577	32 348
Not enrolled in school	27 049	6 101	8 314	5 877	6 757
Unemployed or not in labor force	10 451	2 101	3 223	2 392	2 735
Not high school graduate	12 023	2 879	3 147	2 738	3 259
Employed	5 347	1 607	1 135	1 217	1 388
Unemployed	2 090	348	557	494	691
Not in labor force	4 521	924	1 396	1 027	1 174
CLASS OF WORKER					
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 172 214	290 953	268 933	317 073	295 255
Private wage and salary workers	865 756	200 394	180 845	250 381	234 136
Local government workers	85 805	26 486	20 634	18 984	19 701
State government workers	68 251	14 118	26 979	17 287	9 867
Federal government workers	36 319	5 884	13 517	10 062	6 856
Self-employed workers	109 162	41 482	25 102	19 454	23 124
Unpaid family workers	6 921	2 589	1 856	905	1 571
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 172 214	290 953	268 933	317 073	295 255
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	297 603	56 751	64 673	101 098	75 081
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	132 736	24 696	27 444	47 672	32 924
Professional specialty occupations	164 867	32 055	37 229	53 426	42 157
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	361 843	76 480	79 796	114 555	91 012
Technicians and related support occupations	39 255	6 586	9 516	12 519	10 634
Sales occupations	133 978	30 293	26 012	45 562	32 111
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	188 610	39 601	44 268	56 474	48 267
Service occupations	157 800	44 036	41 489	35 418	36 857
Private household occupations	4 129	1 468	859	867	935
Protective service occupations	15 991	3 209	5 040	4 422	3 320
Service occupations, except protective and household	137 680	39 359	35 590	30 129	32 602
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	54 139	30 828	12 019	3 536	7 756
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	134 400	36 950	29 044	26 410	41 996
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	166 429	45 908	41 912	36 056	42 553
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	73 246	16 797	18 765	14 992	22 692
Transportation and material moving occupations	48 001	16 132	12 004	9 712	10 153
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	45 182	12 979	11 143	11 352	9 708
INDUSTRY					
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 172 214	290 953	268 933	317 073	295 255
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	72 878	41 891	14 159	4 839	11 989
Construction	61 897	15 479	15 593	15 812	15 013
Manufacturing	196 485	38 059	36 771	45 699	75 956
Nonurable goods	78 559	19 763	19 648	23 771	15 377
Durable goods	117 926	18 296	17 123	21 928	60 579
Transportation	51 596	11 427	12 584	16 300	11 285
Communications and other public utilities	35 959	7 512	8 484	12 609	7 354
Wholesale trade	50 637	12 810	8 535	18 446	10 846
Retail trade	193 262	50 311	43 917	52 084	46 950
Finance, insurance, and real estate	73 632	12 974	15 942	28 827	15 889
Business and repair services	45 879	9 387	9 479	15 184	11 829
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	43 586	11 105	9 726	11 818	10 937
Professional and related services	294 530	68 305	75 435	83 056	67 734
Health services	105 744	24 488	26 879	27 396	26 981
Educational services	110 191	28 096	29 742	29 097	23 256
Other professional and related services	78 595	15 721	18 814	26 563	17 497
Public administration	51 873	11 693	18 308	12 399	9 473
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 379 956	339 203	338 777	363 226	338 750
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 067 825	256 674	261 504	282 420	267 227
50 to 52 weeks	778 654	186 567	187 200	208 494	196 393
40 to 49 weeks	109 962	23 826	27 563	29 842	28 731
27 to 39 weeks	64 898	16 327	16 764	15 822	15 985
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	156 154	43 410	38 403	39 404	34 937
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989					
No workers	73 641	18 395	20 402	15 127	19 717
Mean family income (dollars)	20 413	18 013	18 969	25 060	20 582
1 worker	178 715	46 205	43 465	43 056	45 989
Mean family income (dollars)	33 767	27 550	27 674	45 954	34 360
2 or more workers	412 312	105 040	98 136	105 955	103 181
Mean family income (dollars)	46 265	38 981	41 734	56 520	47 459

Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	946 253	240 148	230 382	235 682	240 041
Less than \$5,000	56 138	15 726	15 576	10 963	13 873
\$5,000 to \$9,999	93 556	28 092	25 624	17 250	22 590
\$10,000 to \$14,999	93 581	28 757	25 774	16 714	22 336
\$15,000 to \$24,999	187 686	55 090	48 631	37 443	46 522
\$25,000 to \$34,999	164 731	43 926	41 036	37 801	41 968
\$35,000 to \$49,999	167 997	39 280	38 594	44 634	45 489
\$50,000 to \$74,999	122 247	20 858	25 418	42 980	32 991
\$75,000 to \$99,999	33 394	4 656	5 919	14 607	8 212
\$100,000 or more	26 923	3 763	3 810	13 290	6 060
Median (dollars)	27 291	23 433	24 903	34 275	28 308
Mean (dollars)	34 184	28 644	30 088	43 237	34 769
Families	664 668	169 640	162 003	164 138	168 887
Less than \$5,000	20 522	5 296	5 692	4 025	5 509
\$5,000 to \$9,999	34 701	10 106	10 179	6 221	8 195
\$10,000 to \$14,999	49 591	16 113	14 283	7 721	11 474
\$15,000 to \$24,999	123 716	39 328	33 200	21 390	29 798
\$25,000 to \$34,999	126 847	36 528	32 443	26 086	31 790
\$35,000 to \$49,999	143 370	35 104	34 000	35 291	38 975
\$50,000 to \$74,999	110 669	19 474	23 204	37 906	30 085
\$75,000 to \$99,999	30 584	4 256	5 456	13 353	7 519
\$100,000 or more	24 668	3 435	3 546	12 145	5 542
Median (dollars)	32 966	28 624	30 340	41 605	34 210
Mean (dollars)	40 040	33 594	35 095	50 849	40 754
Nonfamily households	281 585	70 508	68 379	71 544	71 154
Median (dollars)	14 795	12 060	13 163	19 598	15 448
Mean (dollars)	19 562	16 126	17 473	24 726	19 782
Per capita income (dollars)	13 300	11 328	11 662	16 585	13 623
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	13 411	11 394	11 829	16 664	13 703
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	946 253	240 148	230 382	235 682	240 041
With earnings	771 795	194 067	182 200	200 884	194 644
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 026	27 806	30 093	42 803	34 849
With Social Security income	259 993	76 816	67 247	50 524	65 406
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 090	7 856	7 749	8 639	8 293
With public assistance income	48 543	12 028	13 409	9 704	13 402
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 740	3 769	3 576	3 956	3 720
With retirement income	121 939	26 828	33 655	27 985	33 471
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 115	6 796	8 480	9 637	7 532
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	40 040	33 594	35 095	50 849	40 754
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 097	33 051	34 314	49 242	39 411
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 973	34 093	35 873	52 529	42 102
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 293	35 636	37 755	56 089	44 479
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 977	36 409	38 411	56 228	44 958
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 670	34 978	37 151	55 953	44 042
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 862	16 907	17 916	24 153	19 136
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 089	13 511	14 228	20 345	15 186
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 587	23 187	24 605	30 571	26 309
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	664 668	169 640	162 003	164 138	168 887
With related children under 18 years	343 114	83 664	83 794	87 432	88 224
With related children under 5 years	144 563	35 300	34 787	36 845	37 631
Married-couple families	562 466	148 271	137 868	135 320	141 007
With related children under 18 years	275 161	69 657	67 650	68 552	69 302
With related children under 5 years	120 433	30 134	29 118	30 639	30 542
Female householder, no husband present	78 916	15 766	18 580	22 934	21 636
With related children under 18 years	54 944	10 886	13 024	15 766	15 268
With related children under 5 years	19 554	3 948	4 655	5 092	5 859
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	353 433	83 238	86 735	95 818	87 642
Nonfamily householder	281 585	70 508	68 379	71 544	71 154
Persons 65 years and over	111 377	34 239	29 799	20 317	27 022
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 391 824	598 017	583 540	604 199	606 068
Persons under 18 years	652 636	164 616	159 070	161 388	167 562
Persons under 5 years	185 505	44 489	44 592	47 419	49 005
Related children under 18 years	649 711	163 866	158 318	160 698	166 829
Related children 5 to 17 years	464 206	119 377	113 726	113 279	117 824
Persons 65 years and over	318 307	97 692	81 886	60 388	78 341
Persons 75 years and over	135 997	44 418	36 413	23 059	32 107
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	55 341	15 213	15 833	10 435	13 860
Percent below poverty level	8.3	9.0	9.8	6.4	8.2
With related children under 18 years	41 239	10 672	11 600	7 931	11 036
With related children under 5 years	22 127	5 809	6 005	4 152	6 161
Married-couple families	28 178	9 166	8 623	4 180	6 209
With related children under 18 years	17 272	5 391	5 307	2 449	4 125
With related children under 5 years	9 910	3 121	2 955	1 481	2 353
Female householder, no husband present	24 327	5 407	6 359	5 612	6 949
With related children under 18 years	21 963	4 813	5 703	5 088	6 359
With related children under 5 years	11 213	2 434	2 753	2 499	3 527
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	89 899	22 679	25 526	21 795	19 899
Nonfamily householder	58 924	16 627	16 530	12 214	13 553
Persons 65 years and over	27 238	9 040	7 872	4 009	6 317
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	274 623	73 599	78 186	56 712	66 126
Percent below poverty level	11.5	12.3	13.4	9.4	10.9
Persons under 18 years	93 066	24 710	26 007	18 233	24 116
Persons under 5 years	31 254	8 064	8 620	6 010	8 560
Related children under 18 years	90 624	24 103	25 407	17 636	23 478
Related children 5 to 17 years	59 370	16 039	16 787	11 626	14 918
Persons 65 years and over	38 303	12 852	11 241	5 743	8 467
Persons 75 years and over	22 804	8 123	6 797	3 224	4 660
Ratio Of Income in 1989 To Poverty Level					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	115 525	27 644	31 407	27 413	29 061
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	381 623	107 903	108 258	74 210	91 272
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	747 121	222 606	208 431	139 281	176 803

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Kansas					District 1	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
SEX AND AGE							
All persons	2 233 897	141 957	23 250	31 114	90 289	584 127	7 794
Male	1 091 165	70 971	11 426	15 127	47 714	284 103	4 473
Female	1 142 732	70 986	11 824	15 987	42 575	300 024	3 321
Under 5 years	162 785	14 529	2 050	2 826	11 276	40 989	696
5 to 9 years	170 975	13 970	2 120	2 590	10 587	46 851	713
10 to 14 years	158 321	12 692	2 121	2 856	9 169	42 790	633
15 to 19 years	149 886	11 877	2 122	3 388	8 322	38 833	712
20 to 24 years	152 332	12 766	2 145	3 835	9 172	31 667	904
25 to 34 years	368 314	27 345	4 311	6 449	17 387	86 555	1 602
35 to 44 years	331 506	18 714	3 511	4 776	10 878	79 603	925
45 to 54 years	217 013	10 343	2 056	2 528	5 668	55 810	538
55 to 64 years	195 558	8 398	1 327	1 167	4 123	55 814	574
65 to 74 years	176 589	6 430	1 008	500	2 549	53 515	420
75 to 84 years	110 457	3 485	376	153	839	37 492	109
85 years and over	40 161	1 408	103	46	319	14 208	68
3 and 4 years	67 366	6 022	798	1 180	4 697	17 315	260
16 years and over	1 712 422	98 577	16 518	22 293	57 662	445 311	5 648
18 years and over	1 655 306	94 263	15 878	21 012	54 547	430 025	5 501
21 years and over	1 559 295	85 800	14 349	18 554	49 228	407 425	4 665
60 years and over	426 320	15 656	2 070	1 170	5 656	133 674	883
62 years and over	386 977	13 913	1 776	1 028	4 901	122 258	767
Median age	33.8	26.9	27.5	25.1	23.2	35.5	26.4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	608 564	33 994	5 638	5 797	19 465	162 019	1 656
With own children under 18 years	294 902	20 880	3 316	4 027	12 977	76 023	972
Married-couple families	526 621	18 562	4 131	4 784	15 150	142 703	943
With own children under 18 years	246 059	10 460	2 257	3 421	10 242	64 310	465
Female householder, no husband present	62 269	13 227	1 164	759	2 894	14 478	518
With own children under 18 years	38 914	9 148	915	525	1 975	9 235	387
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	586 450	44 454	7 494	14 213	31 277	147 456	2 656
Preprimary	44 648	2 942	421	580	2 392	11 268	180
Elementary or high school	376 922	31 079	4 833	7 271	22 343	102 953	1 605
College	164 880	10 433	2 240	6 362	6 542	33 235	871
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 439 598	76 123	12 692	15 619	41 763	382 997	4 136
Less than 9th grade	104 943	6 534	991	2 289	9 912	37 931	409
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	148 375	15 556	2 132	1 827	7 574	41 887	950
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	478 142	23 367	4 269	2 534	11 273	136 496	1 387
Some college, no degree	317 237	17 465	2 989	2 072	6 893	83 746	753
Associate degree	78 373	4 333	937	667	1 898	23 376	345
Bachelor's degree	210 410	5 643	849	3 081	2 741	41 058	207
Graduate or professional degree	102 118	3 225	525	3 149	1 472	18 503	85
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.4	71.0	75.4	73.6	58.1	79.2	67.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.7	11.6	10.8	39.9	10.1	15.6	7.1
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	1 712 422	98 577	16 518	22 293	57 662	445 311	5 648
In labor force	1 144 744	62 709	11 198	14 091	41 736	286 207	3 212
Civilian labor force	1 126 458	57 086	10 995	13 678	40 262	285 460	3 179
Employed	1 079 751	49 742	9 944	12 910	36 816	276 407	2 892
Unemployed	46 707	7 344	1 051	768	3 446	9 053	287
Not in labor force	567 678	35 868	5 320	8 202	15 926	159 104	2 436
Females 16 years and over	889 767	49 585	8 595	11 566	27 058	232 739	2 205
In labor force	514 931	29 910	5 218	6 258	16 769	127 153	1 393
Civilian labor force	513 479	29 248	5 191	6 224	16 705	127 092	1 386
Employed	492 858	25 671	4 755	5 802	15 190	122 805	1 296
Unemployed	20 621	3 577	436	422	1 515	4 287	90
Not in labor force	374 836	19 675	3 377	5 308	10 289	105 586	812
Persons 16 to 19 years	120 492	9 688	1 681	2 839	6 727	30 647	608
Not enrolled in school	22 649	2 523	437	285	1 995	5 287	96
Unemployed or not in labor force	8 253	1 461	167	93	824	1 746	52
Not high school graduate	9 749	1 160	243	150	1 161	2 356	36
Employed	4 581	199	133	75	576	1 347	7
Unemployed	1 698	202	60	12	182	229	13
Not in labor force	3 412	759	50	63	396	780	16
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
Households	868 678	48 173	7 777	8 166	24 819	230 163	2 358
Less than \$5,000	45 985	7 221	626	1 239	1 858	14 771	235
\$5,000 to \$9,999	82 938	7 431	1 126	796	2 140	26 831	434
\$10,000 to \$14,999	84 270	5 657	993	784	3 214	27 466	278
\$15,000 to \$24,999	171 215	9 886	1 774	1 510	5 983	52 494	571
\$25,000 to \$34,999	152 131	7 308	1 349	1 191	4 870	42 056	375
\$35,000 to \$49,999	157 999	5 791	1 073	1 133	4 051	37 888	328
\$50,000 to \$74,999	116 058	3 764	662	819	2 092	20 379	86
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32 150	760	91	269	368	4 593	25
\$100,000 or more	25 932	355	83	425	243	3 685	26
Mean income (dollars)	34 962	23 477	25 464	36 865	27 587	28 855	22 669
Per capita income (dollars)	13 817	8 445	8 767	10 528	8 007	11 592	7 694

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For determinants or terms and symbols, see text

State Congressional District	Kansas					District 1	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families -----	608 564	33 994	5 638	5 797	19 465	162 019	1 656
With related children under 18 years.....	304 371	23 249	3 546	4 198	13 614	78 129	1 083
With related children under 5 years.....	126 212	10 652	1 502	1 989	7 194	32 305	523
Married-couple families -----	526 621	18 562	4 131	4 784	15 150	142 703	943
With related children under 18 years.....	251 860	11 298	2 369	3 485	10 584	65 661	514
With related children under 5 years.....	109 002	5 224	996	1 759	5 768	27 933	245
Female householder, no husband present -----	62 269	13 227	1 164	759	2 894	14 478	518
With related children under 18 years.....	41 731	10 506	972	599	2 169	9 797	438
With related children under 5 years.....	13 621	4 829	416	181	932	3 419	206
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	2 163 891	130 923	22 059	29 531	86 625	564 985	6 359
Persons under 18 years	571 449	46 263	7 207	9 912	35 025	152 056	2 194
Persons under 5 years	160 959	14 090	2 022	2 812	11 114	40 554	666
Persons 65 years and over	304 098	10 455	1 444	687	3 573	96 396	549
Persons 75 years and over	130 598	4 200	442	187	1 070	43 996	133
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families -----	42 320	8 913	1 142	1 108	2 976	13 678	338
With related children under 18 years.....	30 028	7 759	963	858	2 548	9 319	319
With related children under 5 years.....	15 932	4 238	494	426	1 607	4 975	181
Married-couple families -----	24 013	1 960	450	644	1 633	8 378	74
With related children under 18 years.....	14 112	1 387	324	495	1 341	4 739	60
With related children under 5 years.....	8 042	747	165	297	914	2 672	35
Female householder, no husband present -----	16 174	6 532	601	386	1 153	4 769	232
With related children under 18 years.....	14 454	6 028	554	338	1 058	4 218	227
With related children under 5 years.....	7 174	3 305	283	115	608	2 124	114
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	214 056	39 301	4 770	6 543	17 048	65 566	1 675
Persons under 18 years	65 528	18 665	1 932	2 203	8 233	21 039	803
Persons under 5 years	21 982	6 387	604	718	2 856	6 849	275
Persons 65 years and over	34 626	2 924	302	162	656	12 577	124
Persons 75 years and over	20 916	1 559	147	63	265	7 991	54

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text] For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2				
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE								
All persons	2 852	4 944	31 592	558 398	38 494	7 572	6 859	17 572
Male	1 375	2 599	17 209	276 601	21 185	3 765	3 060	9 470
Female	1 477	2 345	14 383	281 797	17 309	3 807	3 799	8 102
Under 5 years	265	507	4 518	39 478	3 692	646	460	1 846
5 to 9 years	270	568	4 001	42 104	3 455	754	424	1 772
10 to 14 years	288	484	3 309	39 158	3 147	666	601	1 687
15 to 19 years	254	497	2 973	39 894	2 985	637	790	1 773
20 to 24 years	158	544	3 603	44 435	4 555	749	803	1 896
25 to 34 years	528	1 034	6 185	87 644	8 712	1 282	1 639	3 489
35 to 44 years	462	681	2 963	79 990	4 900	1 148	1 142	2 500
45 to 54 years	247	384	1 890	53 635	2 275	709	540	1 041
55 to 64 years	183	182	1 197	47 739	1 946	460	291	823
65 to 74 years	128	39	600	44 260	1 470	355	121	528
75 to 84 years	49	17	241	29 175	889	122	34	130
85 years and over	20	7	112	10 886	468	44	14	87
3 and 4 years	134	208	1 723	16 289	1 689	301	172	858
16 years and over	1 982	3 315	19 266	430 324	27 644	5 361	5 222	11 962
18 years and over	1 934	3 113	18 112	415 831	26 734	5 144	4 868	11 345
21 years and over	1 762	2 778	16 142	387 608	24 200	4 694	4 418	10 071
60 years and over	297	107	1 498	108 713	3 869	739	301	1 162
62 years and over	248	86	1 298	99 088	3 427	622	264	1 004
Median age	28.8	23.8	21.5	33.5	26.5	27.6	26.9	24.5
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	672	837	6 881	148 906	8 514	1 799	1 138	3 564
With own children under 18 years	348	613	5 042	72 554	5 410	1 065	747	2 209
Married-couple families	485	681	5 245	128 883	5 352	1 327	929	2 885
With own children under 18 years	255	531	3 896	60 574	3 233	726	588	1 809
Female householder, no husband present	105	103	957	15 114	2 719	380	172	470
With own children under 18 years	81	62	758	9 511	1 920	287	132	322
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	832	2 195	10 620	149 982	11 506	2 390	3 304	6 160
Preprimary	52	146	836	10 217	653	179	65	388
Elementary or high school	623	1 245	8 314	93 196	7 556	1 689	1 571	4 074
College	157	804	1 470	46 569	3 297	522	1 668	1 698
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 617	2 344	13 188	353 329	20 660	4 120	3 781	8 598
Less than 9th grade	186	633	5 035	29 129	1 446	390	367	1 062
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	341	447	2 843	37 607	3 402	608	417	1 234
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	497	404	2 883	131 004	6 808	1 628	760	2 975
Some college, no degree	342	358	1 429	72 716	5 641	867	488	1 844
Associate degree	121	58	443	16 457	1 039	278	181	544
Bachelor's degree	87	243	312	41 698	1 427	191	747	727
Graduate or professional degree	43	201	243	24 718	897	158	821	212
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.4	53.9	40.3	81.1	76.5	75.8	79.3	73.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.0	18.9	4.2	18.8	11.2	8.5	41.5	10.9
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 982	3 315	19 266	430 324	27 644	5 361	5 222	11 962
In labor force	1 367	2 070	14 064	277 402	17 291	3 396	3 094	8 131
Civilian labor force	1 361	2 059	14 043	263 443	12 285	3 223	2 735	6 804
Employed	1 258	1 981	12 893	250 103	10 515	2 912	2 533	6 128
Unemployed	103	78	1 150	13 340	1 770	311	202	676
Not in labor force	615	1 245	5 202	152 922	10 353	1 965	2 128	3 831
Females 16 years and over	1 054	1 640	8 695	220 269	11 913	2 676	2 936	5 325
In labor force	595	877	5 012	123 520	7 067	1 565	1 517	3 460
Civilian labor force	595	866	5 012	122 538	6 511	1 551	1 499	3 396
Employed	533	838	4 477	116 574	5 441	1 431	1 351	2 970
Unemployed	62	28	535	5 964	1 070	120	148	426
Not in labor force	459	763	3 683	96 749	4 846	1 111	1 419	1 865
Persons 16 to 19 years	207	427	2 475	32 560	2 429	492	638	1 468
Not enrolled in school	106	44	839	7 000	906	131	83	414
Unemployed or not in labor force	43	18	352	2 764	369	42	13	131
Not high school graduate	57	27	582	2 724	303	52	21	109
Employed	29	20	302	1 045	39	19	10	51
Unemployed	27	—	90	528	23	3	—	23
Not in labor force	1	7	190	1 099	241	30	11	28
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
Households	940	1 279	8 335	212 013	11 959	2 505	1 733	4 654
Less than \$5,000	93	177	699	13 045	1 795	234	344	296
\$5,000 to \$9,999	136	118	790	23 120	1 734	367	201	426
\$10,000 to \$14,999	135	58	1 255	23 360	1 376	401	278	683
\$15,000 to \$24,999	254	306	2 381	44 325	2 891	586	316	1 023
\$25,000 to \$34,999	170	278	1 577	38 216	1 820	438	150	932
\$35,000 to \$49,999	98	214	1 131	36 420	1 360	269	197	837
\$50,000 to \$74,999	45	96	434	24 210	786	176	89	391
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	8	30	5 695	113	19	69	54
\$100,000 or more	2	24	38	3 622	84	15	89	12
Mean income (dollars)	22 129	28 940	23 458	30 674	22 214	23 125	29 506	26 626
Per capita income (dollars)	7 999	7 900	6 201	12 044	8 134	8 059	8 776	7 957

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2					
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	672	837	6 881	148 906	8 514	1 799	1 138	3 564	
With related children under 18 years	389	648	5 275	74 897	5 839	1 161	792	2 299	
With related children under 5 years	188	334	3 083	30 559	2 792	476	331	1 095	
Married-couple families	485	681	5 245	128 883	5 352	1 327	929	2 885	
With related children under 18 years	267	540	4 030	61 915	3 381	788	623	1 849	
With related children under 5 years	140	271	2 367	26 148	1 775	352	292	938	
Female householder, no husband present	105	103	957	15 114	2 719	380	172	470	
With related children under 18 years	86	76	809	10 265	2 167	306	142	368	
With related children under 5 years	37	43	408	3 539	906	108	35	118	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined ..	2 793	4 730	30 818	531 272	31 799	7 144	6 232	15 485	
Persons under 18 years	889	1 770	13 192	140 733	11 333	2 341	1 941	6 030	
Persons under 5 years	258	502	4 431	39 005	3 591	627	457	1 817	
Persons 65 years and over	186	63	908	78 368	2 552	502	169	699	
Persons 75 years and over	58	24	323	34 980	1 155	153	48	184	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	151	85	1 384	12 804	2 153	359	281	475	
With related children under 18 years	102	71	1 231	9 059	1 816	315	218	378	
With related children under 5 years	39	44	825	4 710	926	169	101	179	
Married-couple families	62	29	831	7 541	633	139	172	227	
With related children under 18 years	24	27	703	4 490	474	109	119	174	
With related children under 5 years	9	18	507	2 470	298	66	73	82	
Female householder, no husband present	65	56	471	4 546	1 452	184	94	215	
With related children under 18 years	57	44	446	4 071	1 292	173	94	195	
With related children under 5 years	21	26	260	1 997	591	90	28	93	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined ..	592	722	7 669	64 195	9 356	1 772	1 665	2 558	
Persons under 18 years	202	226	3 954	19 890	4 269	768	552	1 097	
Persons under 5 years	60	103	1 373	6 685	1 360	251	149	304	
Persons 65 years and over	44	7	174	10 258	769	142	29	143	
Persons 75 years and over	15	7	83	6 240	468	59	7	80	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3					District 4				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	540 785	55 341	4 946	9 767	19 855	550 587	40 328	7 880	9 544	21 270
Male	261 969	25 822	2 504	4 793	10 112	268 492	19 491	3 782	4 675	10 923
Female	278 816	29 519	2 442	4 974	9 743	282 095	20 837	4 098	4 869	10 347
Under 5 years	40 145	5 539	379	982	2 087	42 173	4 602	760	877	2 825
5 to 9 years	39 903	5 614	331	739	2 202	42 117	4 188	765	859	2 612
10 to 14 years	36 764	5 077	343	778	1 859	39 609	3 835	824	993	2 314
15 to 19 years	36 524	4 873	572	967	1 827	34 635	3 307	659	1 134	1 749
20 to 24 years	42 658	4 101	646	1 296	1 927	33 572	3 206	592	1 192	1 746
25 to 34 years	99 944	9 491	937	2 049	3 824	94 171	7 540	1 564	1 727	3 889
35 to 44 years	89 451	7 997	849	1 558	2 724	82 462	4 892	1 052	1 395	2 691
45 to 54 years	54 534	4 468	424	810	1 467	53 034	3 062	676	794	1 270
55 to 64 years	42 571	3 392	232	324	1 156	49 434	2 586	452	370	947
65 to 74 years	34 615	2 664	138	207	568	44 199	1 876	387	133	853
75 to 84 years	17 734	1 619	70	50	176	26 056	868	135	52	292
85 years and over	5 942	506	25	7	38	9 125	366	14	18	82
3 and 4 years	16 076	2 362	127	479	860	17 686	1 711	236	321	1 256
16 years and over	417 170	38 202	3 799	7 111	13 315	419 617	27 083	5 376	6 645	13 119
18 years and over	403 920	36 209	3 696	6 816	12 671	405 530	25 819	5 104	6 215	12 419
21 years and over	378 796	33 326	3 131	5 958	11 561	385 466	23 609	4 762	5 400	11 446
60 years and over	79 138	6 515	343	415	1 298	104 795	4 389	691	347	1 698
62 years and over	70 934	5 843	290	380	1 070	94 697	3 876	616	298	1 529
Median age	32.5	27.7	27.2	25.5	25.1	33.9	26.4	27.3	23.8	23.3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	144 903	13 963	1 280	1 997	4 439	152 736	9 861	1 887	1 825	4 581
With own children under 18 years	71 958	8 388	844	1 342	2 809	74 367	6 110	1 059	1 325	2 917
Married-couple families	123 986	7 123	940	1 733	3 476	131 049	5 144	1 379	1 441	3 544
With own children under 18 years	59 964	3 870	588	1 194	2 267	61 211	2 892	688	1 108	2 740
Female householder, no husband present	16 223	5 888	275	197	732	16 454	4 102	404	287	735
With own children under 18 years	9 845	3 988	225	138	411	10 323	2 853	322	193	484
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	150 830	17 639	1 904	4 574	7 169	138 182	12 653	2 368	4 140	7 328
Preprimary	12 976	1 278	26	211	551	10 187	831	164	158	617
Elementary or high school	86 960	12 687	810	2 001	4 615	93 813	9 231	1 711	2 454	5 340
College	50 894	3 674	1 068	2 362	2 003	34 182	2 591	493	1 528	1 371
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	344 791	30 137	2 675	5 005	9 953	358 481	21 190	4 280	4 489	10 024
Less than 9th grade	15 167	2 673	100	445	1 525	22 716	2 006	315	844	2 290
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	27 806	6 157	366	218	1 593	41 075	5 047	1 817	745	1 904
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	90 726	8 812	604	619	2 660	119 916	6 360	1 540	751	2 755
Some college, no degree	77 468	6 471	749	638	1 943	83 307	4 600	1 031	588	1 677
Associate degree	19 846	1 944	370	204	521	18 694	1 005	168	224	390
Bachelor's degree	77 178	2 562	293	1 344	970	50 476	1 447	278	747	732
Graduate or professional degree	36 600	1 518	193	1 537	741	22 297	725	131	590	276
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.5	70.7	82.6	86.8	68.7	82.2	66.7	73.6	64.6	58.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	33.0	13.5	18.2	57.6	17.2	20.3	10.3	9.6	29.8	10.1
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	417 170	38 202	3 799	7 111	13 315	419 617	27 083	5 376	6 645	13 119
In labor force	297 415	24 505	2 690	4 697	9 935	283 720	17 701	3 745	4 230	9 606
Civilian labor force	296 731	24 383	2 677	4 697	9 920	280 824	17 239	3 734	4 187	9 495
Employed	284 767	21 426	2 430	4 564	9 135	268 474	14 909	3 344	3 832	8 660
Unemployed	11 964	2 957	247	133	785	12 350	2 330	390	355	835
Not in labor force	119 755	13 697	1 109	2 414	3 380	135 897	9 382	1 631	2 415	3 513
Females 16 years and over	218 304	21 128	1 964	3 612	6 652	218 455	14 339	2 901	3 378	6 386
In labor force	137 623	12 875	1 282	2 026	4 350	126 635	8 575	1 776	1 838	3 947
Civilian labor force	137 554	12 870	1 269	2 026	4 350	126 295	8 481	1 776	1 833	3 947
Employed	132 715	11 573	1 181	1 955	4 074	120 764	7 361	1 610	1 658	3 669
Unemployed	4 839	1 297	88	71	276	5 531	1 120	166	175	278
Not in labor force	80 681	8 253	682	1 586	2 302	91 820	5 764	1 125	1 540	2 439
Persons 16 to 19 years	29 721	3 964	478	810	1 435	27 564	2 687	504	964	1 349
Not enrolled in school	4 646	946	48	52	351	5 716	575	152	106	391
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 570	693	16	—	160	2 173	347	66	62	181
Not high school graduate	2 061	520	27	5	232	2 608	301	107	97	238
Employed	1 065	66	20	5	128	1 124	87	65	40	95
Unemployed	384	87	7	—	38	557	79	23	12	31
Not in labor force	612	367	—	—	66	921	135	19	45	112
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	208 920	19 714	1 724	2 682	5 872	217 582	14 142	2 608	2 472	5 958
Less than \$5,000	7 540	2 773	95	290	444	10 629	2 418	204	428	419
\$5,000 to \$9,999	13 575	3 070	213	195	388	19 412	2 193	410	282	536
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13 914	2 203	117	206	549	19 530	1 800	340	242	727
\$15,000 to \$24,999	32 214	3 771	396	486	1 206	42 182	2 653	538	402	1 373
\$25,000 to \$34,999	33 449	3 107	286	411	1 148	38 410	2 006	455	352	1 213
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41 001	2 469	348	422	1 068	42 690	1 634	358	300	1 015
\$50,000 to \$74,999	40 325	1 800	209	351	748	41 140	1 092	232	283	519
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14 084	338	22	125	189	7 778	284	43	67	95
\$100,000 or more	12 818	183	38	196	132	5 807	62	28	116	61
Mean income (dollars)	45 273	24 645	30 130	43 265	33 295	35 701	23 051	25 827	39 180	28 486
Per capita income (dollars)	17 635	8 810	10 557	12 177	10 038	14 225	8 386	8 603	11 460	8 833

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3					District 4				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	144 903	13 963	1 280	1 997	4 439	152 736	9 861	1 887	1 825	4 581
With related children under 18 years	74 382	9 406	862	1 365	2 960	76 963	6 921	1 134	1 393	3 080
With related children under 5 years	31 173	4 065	298	652	1 400	32 175	3 272	540	672	1 616
Married-couple families	123 986	7 123	940	1 733	3 476	131 049	5 144	1 379	1 441	3 544
With related children under 18 years	61 423	4 234	588	1 198	2 351	62 861	3 169	726	1 124	2 354
With related children under 5 years	27 444	1 793	179	648	1 209	27 477	1 411	325	548	1 254
Female householder, no husband present	16 223	5 888	275	197	732	16 454	4 102	404	287	735
With related children under 18 years	10 601	4 554	225	157	468	11 068	3 347	355	224	524
With related children under 5 years	2 948	2 002	81	4	128	3 715	1 715	190	99	278
Persons for whom poverty status is determined ..	528 193	53 960	4 338	9 325	19 466	539 441	38 805	7 784	9 244	20 856
Persons under 18 years	135 468	18 661	1 229	2 943	7 131	143 192	14 075	2 748	3 258	8 672
Persons under 5 years	39 773	5 403	379	982	2 079	41 627	4 430	758	871	2 787
Persons 65 years and over	55 130	4 469	225	257	768	74 204	2 885	531	198	1 198
Persons 75 years and over	20 963	1 863	87	50	200	30 659	1 049	144	65	363
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	6 137	3 463	227	314	448	9 701	2 959	405	428	669
With related children under 18 years	4 332	2 958	178	197	377	7 318	2 666	368	372	562
With related children under 5 years	2 255	1 617	45	100	201	3 992	1 514	241	181	402
Married-couple families	3 001	716	93	215	258	5 093	537	156	228	317
With related children under 18 years	1 663	441	59	145	204	3 220	412	132	204	260
With related children under 5 years	1 047	233	11	100	132	1 853	181	79	106	193
Female householder, no husband present	2 725	2 574	122	69	161	4 134	2 274	230	167	306
With related children under 18 years	2 439	2 375	107	52	154	3 726	2 134	217	148	263
With related children under 5 years	1 111	1 321	22	—	60	1 942	1 279	150	61	195
Persons for whom poverty status is determined ..	37 242	15 246	797	1 809	2 938	47 053	13 024	1 609	2 347	3 883
Persons under 18 years	9 448	7 269	296	510	1 228	15 151	6 324	666	915	1 954
Persons under 5 years	3 082	2 443	80	188	387	5 366	2 309	213	278	792
Persons 65 years and over	4 408	1 210	35	30	130	7 383	821	81	96	209
Persons 75 years and over	2 529	632	32	19	27	4 156	405	41	30	75

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no husband present			
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Percent living in house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years	Persons 18 years and over	Married-couple family	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total					
The State	2 477 574	2.5	2 414 734	2 289 615	25 036	33.2	106 548	37.1	644 648	49.7	542 446	47.7	78 916	64.1
District 1	619 371	2.6	603 423	574 330	7 615	35.6	33 151	40.6	169 640	47.9	148 271	46.0	15 766	64.9
COUNTY														
Barber County	5 874	.7	5 832	5 498	19	73.7	100	37.0	1 702	45.2	1 557	44.8	104	51.9
Bartlesville City	29 382	1.4	28 977	27 136	223	33.6	1 141	36.0	8 234	48.0	7 199	46.0	834	65.0
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7	77	58.8
Beckham County	3 021	.3	3 011	2 824	4	—	41	36.6	890	43.8	791	42.7</		

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present				
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Persons 18 years and over	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family					
					Total	Percent born in State of residence				Total		Percent with own children under 18 years	Total		
District 1—Con. COUNTY—Con.															
Thomas County	8 258	7	8 203	73.8	45.0	47	48.9	113	25.7	2 185	50.2	1 924	47.8	193	69.9
Trego County	3 694	8	3 663	88.0	32.2	12	25.0	227	10.6	1 059	43.0	953	43.3	84	38.1
Wabunsee County	6 603	9	6 544	79.2	34.3	43	18.6	133	24.1	1 864	43.7	1 724	44.5	86	40.7
Wallace County	1 821	7	1 808	67.8	29.1	12	67.6	62	33.9	495	46.9	446	47.5	25	48.0
Washington County	7 073	3	7 050	77.3	27.6	22	22.7	204	24.5	1 996	39.4	1 827	38.8	99	64.6
Wichita County	2 758	3.0	2 676	74.8	42.2	60	36.7	210	37.6	760	52.5	683	51.1	57	68.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Oodje City city	21 129	10.8	18 851	70.5	56.5	611	38.1	2 787	59.7	5 360	53.7	4 394	52.3	650	64.9
Emporia city	25 512	4.5	24 359	73.2	59.8	1 711	37.5	1 711	52.4	5 967	55.5	4 738	52.8	963	70.5
Garden City city	24 097	9.8	21 743	65.6	51.0	1 181	34.9	3 720	51.8	6 147	59.7	4 983	57.4	711	74.7
Great Bend city	15 427	1.7	15 166	79.8	46.2	1 156	39.1	1 630	40.5	4 266	48.1	3 640	44.9	497	71.2
Hays city	17 767	1.7	17 634	81.9	46.5	92	62.0	1 322	38.7	4 432	51.2	3 740	49.1	602	66.9
Hutchinson city	39 308	1.8	38 605	74.5	49.4	372	38.7	1 555	33.6	10 473	47.6	8 596	44.3	1 507	67.3
Liberal city	16 573	12.2	14 558	50.0	57.3	746	38.2	2 330	58.8	4 475	56.2	3 665	54.0	599	71.3
McPherson city	12 377	1.7	12 164	72.7	47.1	53	13.2	338	35.8	3 355	48.0	2 939	44.7	304	76.3
Salina city	42 303	2.0	41 477	72.4	50.8	424	33.0	1 259	34.6	11 492	49.2	9 297	45.7	1 734	67.0
District 2	619 385	2.0	606 748	64.8	48.8	4 745	33.3	22 168	32.0	162 003	49.9	137 868	47.9	18 580	64.5
COUNTY															
Allen County	14 638	.6	14 548	76.2	38.9	39	10.3	273	30.0	4 050	46.9	3 493	45.6	417	64.5
Anderson County	7 803	.4	7 769	78.7	33.5	60	53.3	239	31.8	2 161	43.0	1 876	41.9	187	58.3
Atchison County	16 932	2.3	16 551	75.1	39.5	244	60.7	492	43.5	4 369	50.5	3 597	47.4	595	68.4
Bourbon County	14 966	.4	14 904	71.9	39.8	25	64.0	213	38.5	4 134	47.4	3 582	44.9	439	70.6
Brown County	11 128	.8	11 044	70.4	41.0	20	45.0	223	37.7	3 062	46.4	2 683	43.0	248	76.2
Cherokee County	21 374	.4	21 284	50.2	37.2	62	—	206	45.6	6 038	48.0	4 946	45.7	876	60.8
Corley County	8 404	.2	8 387	75.2	42.7	33	51.5	97	18.6	2 396	48.3	2 147	45.6	145	69.0
Crawford County	35 568	1.9	34 876	70.1	43.6	166	24.7	1 030	37.7	2 278	45.7	7 694	43.2	1 176	62.8
Douglas County	8 134	.3	8 108	44.2	36.7	54	25.9	106	22.6	2 278	46.9	1 938	46.0	212	58.5
Douglas County (pt.)	2 866	.2	2 859	78.5	33.5	19	—	26	92.3	869	47.6	807	47.0	46	52.2
Franklin County	21 994	1.3	21 715	72.7	43.6	156	55.8	463	39.1	6 121	51.1	5 416	50.2	555	60.4
Geary County	30 453	6.7	28 413	32.0	66.3	574	30.5	2 571	36.8	8 339	57.9	7 039	56.2	1 028	68.5
Jackson County	11 525	.2	11 497	83.4	33.5	73	26.0	183	20.2	3 214	49.4	2 873	49.2	256	47.7
Jefferson County	15 905	.5	15 821	76.2	39.7	49	53.1	278	20.5	4 510	47.9	4 002	45.9	363	62.3
Labette County	23 693	.5	23 586	73.1	22 025	130	50.0	432	28.9	6 461	49.0	5 453	45.6	810	67.3
Leavenworth County	64 371	3.2	62 335	66.3	59.6	648	31.2	3 260	25.7	15 235	56.3	13 093	55.4	1 698	63.0
Linn County	8 254	.3	8 227	65.2	43.5	16	31.3	77	26.0	2 356	42.6	2 151	40.8	129	63.6
Nemaha County	10 446	.4	10 406	82.6	31.9	24	4.2	138	20.3	2 840	47.4	2 577	47.1	184	58.7
Neosho County	17 035	.6	16 928	78.8	37.4	150	22.0	322	34.8	4 809	46.0	4 155	43.7	516	61.4
Osage County	15 248	.3	15 208	79.8	39.5	101	45.5	305	42.4	4 380	47.3	3 872	44.7	365	68.8
Portawatomie County	16 128	1.2	15 929	74.4	42.5	58	51.7	289	30.4	4 384	52.4	3 942	52.2	293	63.1
Riley County	67 139	5.7	63 283	45.4	62.6	869	28.3	5 228	33.5	13 667	55.8	11 987	54.3	1 295	71.3
Shawnee County	160 976	1.4	158 738	71.9	48.2	1 122	30.8	5 461	30.6	43 025	48.6	34 903	45.8	6 436	64.0
Wilson County	20 289	.6	20 231	76.4	34.9	5	32.1	276	15.9	2 532	39.7	2 597	42.5	236	56.0
Woodson County	4 116	.4	4 101	77.2	41.5	—	—	80	21.3	1 145	39.7	1 045	38.8	75	60.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Atchison city	10 656	2.5	10 392	71.7	44.7	149	56.4	410	36.8	2 584	51.8	1 979	47.3	471	71.3
Fort Riley North CDP	12 896	5.2	12 221	7.0	91.0	299	39.2	1 422	27.4	1 809	87.9	1 711	87.8	66	84.8
Junction City city	20 464	7.7	18 336	33.4	63.4	486	32.6	1 886	37.1	5 901	55.6	4 847	53.1	851	68.0
Leavenworth city	38 495	4.3	36 852	56.9	67.5	481	32.6	2 564	24.5	8 353	40.1	6 897	59.0	1 191	68.8
Monkman city	37 744	5.4	35 715	52.7	70.9	421	18.5	2 558	30.0	7 949	50.8	6 868	49.0	900	65.1
Ottawa city	10 647	2.2	10 635	72.0	48.1	104	76.9	378	41.5	2 849	51.6	2 431	50.1	333	63.8
Pearsons city	11 994	2.5	11 861	72.1	49.5	74	48.0	312	29.8	3 111	52.7	2 421	48.1	574	67.2
Pittsburg city	17 775	3.0	17 239	68.2	53.7	122	35.4	612	43.0	4 265	47.3	3 303	42.2	731	68.3
Topeka city	119 883	1.6	117 973	70.9	50.2	931	30.0	4 481	30.3	31 185	47.3	24 021	43.3	5 705	64.4
District 3	619 445	2.9	601 398	44.9	53.9	5 900	33.3	27 587	34.1	164 138	51.1	135 320	49.3	22 934	62.8
COUNTY															
Douglas County (pt.)	78 932	5.2	74 811	54.9	67.4	680	42.6	5 664	37.0	16 428	50.9	13 591	49.3	2 049	62.8
Johnson County	355 054	2.7	345 449	34.7	55.3	2 716	27.8	12 720	30.7	98 746	51.5	86 021	50.3	10 149	63.0
Miami County	23 466	.6	23 332	64.0	46.0	145	37.2	464	21.1	5 699	49.1	5 699	49.1	554	59.0
Wyandotte County	161 993	2.6	157 806	59.8	45.5	2 359	36.6	8 739	37.8	42 525	50.4	30 009	46.5	10 182	62.7

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CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households				Female householder, no hus- band present					
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native		Persons 18 years and over	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years						
			Total	Percent born in State of residence												
												Total	Percent living in different house in 1985			
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Kansas City city	149 768	2.7	145 705	59.7	137 193	45.4	2 252	37.6	8 268	38.2	39 124	50.3	27 166	46.4	9 753	62.6
Lawrence city	65 657	6.2	61 561	52.2	17 702	71.7	587	45.0	5 357	38.7	12 892	51.2	10 450	49.6	1 774	64.5
Leawood city	19 693	2.3	19 232	20.5	18 287	51.1	197	32.5	5 576	20.0	9 141	48.7	5 570	48.9	276	57.2
Merriam city	34 037	2.6	33 162	32.2	31 137	62.3	234	30.3	1 113	30.4	3 242	58.3	2 742	56.5	969	74.1
Olathe city	11 821	2.5	11 526	42.4	10 928	54.2	84	21.4	29.1	29.1	16 832	46.8	12 949	44.9	433	59.4
Overland Park city	63 440	2.0	62 163	41.6	57 034	64.1	1 011	23.4	5 030	30.6	31 066	48.4	27 441	62.4	2 011	70.2
Prairie Village city	23 186	2.4	22 641	26.8	21 476	40.5	698	30.8	6 982	23.8	10 641	41.1	9 015	39.2	3 243	57.0
Shawnee city	37 993	2.5	37 062	41.6	35 141	52.1	332	14.5	1 362	31.9	10 635	52.0	9 219	50.3	1 087	57.4
District 4.....	619 373	2.6	603 165	66.6	569 589	48.3	6 776	37.8	23 662	40.5	168 887	50.1	141 007	47.7	21 636	64.5
COUNTY																
Burler County	50 580	.9	50 137	72.6	46 757	44.6	260	31.9	1 033	38.1	14 343	50.6	12 595	48.4	1 286	68.4
Cowley County	4 915	1.2	4 396	65.4	4 139	37.3	36	11.4	1 537	38.9	10 727	38.2	8 098	36.9	1 286	68.4
Ellis County	36 917	1.7	36 283	99.8	34 376	93.6	268	11.2	1 038	38.9	10 727	38.2	8 098	36.9	1 286	68.4
Greenwood County	3 327	.3	3 316	74.3	3 180	34.4	28	14.3	31	12.6	2 216	31.5	2 006	31.8	163	49.2
Harper County	7 847	.2	7 828	78.3	7 359	35.6	29	10.0	115	23.5	2 049	43.5	1 821	40.9	166	62.5
Harvey County	31 124	2.4	30 283	72.8	28 842	43.7	235	21.3	1 730	23.5	8 432	48.7	7 474	46.3	678	67.8
Kingman County	8 295	2.4	8 232	75.2	7 701	39.0	57	24.3	146	21.9	2 335	44.3	2 128	42.8	149	51.7
Norton County (pt.)	8 292	.7	8 232	77.8	7 701	38.3	9	22.2	49	18.4	10 921	40.8	9 350	39.4	45	51.1
Nonington County	38 814	.2	38 541	65.9	35 984	42.2	231	44.8	733	25.1	10 921	45.5	9 245	42.8	1 355	64.0
Sedgewick County	403 642	3.4	389 962	63.9	369 256	51.5	5 446	40.4	17 951	42.7	108 670	51.5	88 352	49.1	15 900	64.5
Sumner County	25 841	1.2	25 532	73.2	23 906	39.9	151	31.1	586	31.1	7 206	49.6	6 457	48.8	540	58.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Arkansas City city	12 762	1.3	12 592	62.4	11 880	42.3	58	12.1	327	48.6	3 528	47.0	2 889	44.0	492	63.4
Coffeyville city	12 917	.6	12 841	62.2	11 947	45.9	68	23.5	247	8.5	3 468	45.1	2 747	40.1	617	65.3
Derby city	14 699	1.6	14 469	55.6	13 511	58.5	110	20.9	383	23.5	4 093	60.9	3 603	60.0	345	76.5
El Dorado city	11 579	1.2	11 438	73.7	10 782	48.6	73	39.7	300	47.8	3 168	47.8	2 702	43.9	399	68.9
Newton town	16 700	2.5	16 276	74.9	15 421	45.8	160	18.8	1 019	30.9	3 168	49.2	3 906	46.6	448	63.4
Wichita city	304 011	4.0	291 752	63.6	277 916	53.4	4 680	11.7	15 527	44.3	80 879	50.3	63 743	47.2	13 627	64.1
Winfield city	11 931	3.4	11 521	72.4	11 134	50.3	137	10.2	529	38.6	2 952	50.3	2 376	46.3	462	68.1

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State	49 584	431 651	7.8	187 130	138 166	12 023	5 347	2 090	4 521	1 565 936	81.3	21.1	280 806	74 826
District 1	12 081	111 420	5.0	36 024	33 464	2 879	1 607	348	924	399 458	77.9	15.2	66 149	20 485
COUNTY														
Barber County	169	1 073	2.3	204	254	15	2	2	11	3 996	79.4	12.9	655	261
Barton County	638	5 256	4.6	1 984	1 472	119	59	24	36	19 121	78.0	13.6	3 275	1 032
Chase County	54	556	1.8	67	136	1	1	—	—	2 084	77.9	13.6	335	133
Cheyenne County	64	555	1.4	75	133	2	—	2	—	2 307	74.2	13.3	350	169
Clark County	65	414	4.6	86	102	4	4	—	—	1 717	83.5	17.5	234	86
Clay County	265	1 537	2.5	333	374	29	15	—	14	6 309	77.8	13.3	1 199	401
Cloud County	127	1 838	—	713	680	24	13	—	11	7 494	76.0	13.8	1 292	483
Comanche County	30	400	4.5	67	103	13	9	1	3	1 626	78.0	14.9	262	97
Decatur County	76	732	2.7	105	135	6	2	4	—	2 822	78.5	13.6	539	215
Dickinson County	300	3 532	5.2	671	923	111	47	14	50	12 731	79.7	11.9	2 289	655
Edwards County	66	670	4.6	173	151	11	10	1	—	2 649	76.3	13.1	423	124
Ellis County	590	4 503	12.0	3 826	1 742	56	20	—	36	15 396	80.6	23.4	2 180	654
Ellsworth County	59	1 022	.8	357	293	21	7	2	12	4 568	76.6	12.8	895	292
Finney County	829	7 283	6.0	2 006	2 021	243	145	17	81	18 051	70.9	14.4	2 538	592
Ford County	574	4 810	9.2	2 203	1 777	232	110	30	92	16 197	76.6	18.1	2 648	809
Gove County	40	601	2.3	68	145	1	—	—	1	2 215	79.1	13.6	342	120
Graham County	36	719	—	118	159	12	—	—	—	2 456	77.5	14.2	376	166
Grant County	138	1 712	2.2	208	453	38	14	16	8	4 116	75.1	13.6	624	116
Gray County	114	1 175	9.1	118	300	41	30	—	11	3 266	69.4	12.6	460	90
Greeley County	48	341	—	76	77	9	3	—	6	1 128	82.4	16.8	181	60
Hamilton County	58	389	5.1	78	112	17	9	—	—	1 639	73.4	12.9	224	50
Haskell County	99	818	7.8	138	226	28	19	—	9	2 318	76.1	13.4	329	103
Hodgeman County	39	402	—	75	86	6	3	—	3	1 475	84.9	17.3	204	77
Jewell County	58	715	—	70	188	4	2	—	2	3 055	80.8	11.7	539	182
Keamy County	66	857	.7	177	205	38	28	2	8	2 397	73.8	12.5	360	94
Kiowa County	49	643	3.0	174	199	20	6	9	5	2 481	78.0	14.6	346	120
Lane County	54	455	—	67	86	1	1	—	—	1 604	81.1	17.8	288	102
Lincoln County	64	619	1.0	115	137	20	12	6	2	2 637	77.6	11.6	541	178
Logan County	51	574	9.6	102	151	10	10	—	—	2 089	78.3	15.9	354	130
Lyon County	767	5 998	4.3	4 741	2 500	208	122	20	66	19 815	81.9	21.4	3 223	826
McPherson County	540	4 712	7.7	2 020	1 548	140	109	—	31	17 413	78.2	17.4	2 572	718
Marion County (pt.)	177	1 743	2.5	709	599	32	15	3	14	7 728	74.0	15.4	941	285
Marshall County	220	2 070	10.1	393	481	21	18	—	3	8 001	77.5	10.2	1 435	463
Meade County	70	747	—	104	198	29	20	5	4	2 840	79.5	17.1	432	128
Mitchell County	94	1 297	10.0	298	449	11	6	—	5	4 804	82.6	15.8	682	260
Morris County	80	1 086	—	183	264	16	8	2	6	4 258	80.8	12.5	927	289
Morton County	40	757	.8	74	184	20	9	4	7	2 148	75.8	16.2	341	92
Ness County	105	735	11.0	99	150	6	—	4	2	2 808	78.0	12.3	437	171
Norton County	116	897	1.6	166	322	25	—	—	25	4 216	76.9	12.8	738	213
Osborne County	63	776	1.2	132	207	10	9	—	1	3 468	76.1	11.0	556	274
Ottawa County	122	1 014	2.6	207	231	16	10	—	6	3 887	81.0	14.0	730	205
Pawnee County	139	1 410	6.6	429	485	37	24	7	6	5 116	82.1	16.7	786	242
Phillips County	162	1 044	.8	142	286	26	16	6	4	4 610	73.9	10.9	708	271
Prairie County	234	1 725	3.8	563	530	24	14	—	10	6 472	82.4	19.5	1 111	370
Rawlins County	47	670	1.0	85	152	25	23	—	2	2 333	80.4	14.4	371	125
Reno County	1 117	10 635	6.2	3 759	3 467	413	222	62	129	41 151	77.4	14.9	7 192	2 100
Republic County	105	1 030	—	151	230	18	10	2	6	4 776	78.3	10.3	801	284
Rice County	174	1 930	1.3	614	555	40	22	7	11	6 988	81.2	18.7	1 283	406
Rooks County	100	1 085	1.4	183	274	31	12	—	19	4 084	74.1	11.0	662	210
Rush County	35	625	.6	135	142	8	6	—	2	2 793	72.6	11.5	460	153
Russell County	125	1 277	—	256	348	3	3	—	—	5 650	74.5	14.1	1 112	451
Saline County	1 072	8 343	8.6	2 386	2 599	179	117	36	26	31 778	82.4	17.7	5 832	1 557
Scott County	100	1 026	5.6	158	300	34	34	—	—	3 405	77.2	13.8	498	132
Seward County	379	3 760	3.5	934	1 123	193	101	33	59	10 810	72.2	11.6	1 549	370
Sheridan County	99	582	—	80	143	11	7	—	4	2 030	81.5	13.3	392	122
Sherman County	68	1 234	1.2	379	415	20	—	9	11	4 442	75.0	12.5	720	256
Smith County	91	792	—	82	223	13	7	2	4	3 769	74.0	10.0	675	298
Stafford County	111	970	.4	231	202	11	6	3	2	3 640	78.7	16.5	594	214
Stanton County	29	511	—	82	123	17	10	—	7	1 406	76.9	16.9	194	34
Stevens County	131	1 053	3.4	179	265	13	3	—	10	3 155	78.4	14.1	526	165
Thomas County	172	1 610	4.2	834	606	45	30	6	9	4 988	85.4	15.7	895	286
Trego County	63	675	2.1	94	141	1	1	—	—	2 564	72.9	12.1	385	162
Wabaunsee County	106	1 223	4.0	259	337	19	4	7	8	4 359	83.8	12.6	831	271
Wallace County	29	360	4.7	75	105	7	3	—	4	1 147	77.8	12.5	197	70
Washington County	110	1 247	10.3	274	328	8	5	—	3	4 939	69.6	11.2	852	338
Wichita County	69	570	2.1	80	132	17	11	—	6	1 723	71.7	12.5	227	82
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dodge City city	449	3 555	11.0	1 966	1 481	221	105	30	86	12 107	74.9	18.8	1 897	546
Emporia city	550	4 178	3.8	4 432	2 021	161	100	17	44	13 925	83.1	24.7	2 250	624
Garden City city	603	5 115	7.8	1 589	1 518	200	128	17	55	13 367	71.8	15.7	1 868	537
Great Bend city	371	2 616	5.4	1 011	673	70	30	12	28	10 158	77.8	15.4	1 610	564
Hays city	464	3 038	13.5	2 693	913	32	12	—	20	10 450	83.1	27.5	1 388	384
Hutchinson city	700	6 164	7.9	2 656	2 270	295	138	58	99	25 794	77.2	14.3	4 751	1 495
Liberal city	348	3 292	3.9	856	1 023	184	95	33	56	9 559	71.8	11.9	1 391	332
McPherson city	313	2 028	2.6	1 035	702	57	41	—	16	7 790	85.7	19.4	1 224	338
Salina city	851	6 939	9.0	2 167	2 196	146	99	29	18	27 085	81.9	17.6	4 837	1 309
District 2	11 269	105 783	5.7	52 807	36 777	3 147	1 135	557	1 396	385 841	80.7	18.4	75 355	19 421
COUNTY														
Allen County	331	2 706	2.0	958	887	64	31	13	20	9 445	74.2	12.4	1 764	621
Anderson County	100	1 367	14.9	258	368	49	29	7	13	5 196	70.2	8.1	830	320
Atchison County	302	3 213	16.7	959	1 143	116	18	52	46	10 442	77.5	13.3	1 876	547
Bauregard County	185	2 658	6.4	914	918	99	62	—	37	7 847	73.9	14.0	1 673	526
Brown County	237	2 071	.9	386	516	38	25	—	11	7 347	78.4	12.5	1 104	372
Cherokee County	291	3 817	1.1	1 148	1 260	141	40	27	74	13 847	70.2	10.3	2 428	791
Coffey County	208	1 580	.8	253	421	21	9	2	10	5 589	76.9	13.5	946	263
Crawford County	662	5 542	7.3	4 418	2 055	125	38	43	44	22 641	74.7	18.7	3 930	1 424
Doniphan County	89	1 437	3.7	520	595	57	13	12	32	5 167	73.0	9.7	906	312

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school	College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bochelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Total			Percent in private school	Total	Employed	Unem- ployed						Not in labor force
District 2—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Douglas County (pt.)	22	490	.4	101	172	16	3	—	13	1 851	86.0	21.0	322	80
Franklin County	483	3 922	2.7	1 156	1 119	136	59	28	49	13 922	77.1	12.9	2 363	619
Geary County	410	5 216	4.5	1 571	1 808	250	76	41	108	16 214	83.4	14.6	3 922	653
Jackson County	220	2 217	1.3	422	631	60	12	5	43	7 389	80.8	10.4	1 359	399
Jefferson County	241	3 057	1.1	559	751	33	17	8	8	10 399	81.0	13.5	1 995	492
Labette County	451	4 203	3.0	1 662	1 365	196	54	35	107	15 347	74.2	12.1	2 361	782
Leavenworth County	1 195	11 675	7.5	4 635	3 248	315	112	51	152	42 005	84.5	23.9	11 495	1 789
Linn County	137	1 436	.2	268	398	7	3	—	4	5 594	73.9	10.4	1 092	389
Nemaha County	237	1 953	9.6	299	508	4	2	—	2	6 777	75.7	12.3	1 063	365
Neosho County	300	3 018	2.2	1 061	914	56	28	9	19	11 258	77.2	11.5	2 051	649
Osage County	232	2 906	.8	567	731	59	23	2	34	10 137	76.9	9.3	1 943	549
Pottawatomie County	336	3 203	6.7	916	919	40	7	14	19	10 068	81.8	15.6	1 912	471
Riley County	1 115	8 343	3.3	19 030	7 034	264	104	39	87	30 565	91.7	34.3	5 391	972
Shawnee County	3 262	27 250	8.5	10 170	8 326	927	318	155	454	104 795	84.4	22.3	20 820	5 330
Wilson County	142	1 827	.7	369	530	62	46	9	7	7 087	74.6	11.4	1 251	470
Woodson County	81	676	.3	207	160	12	6	3	3	2 912	70.6	8.4	558	236
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Atchison city	214	1 962	20.0	794	725	58	14	34	10	6 478	76.8	17.4	1 195	374
Fort Riley North CDP	206	1 904	1.9	1 072	1 371	46	9	—	9	4 417	94.6	9.9	292	—
Junction City city	270	3 435	4.0	1 034	1 207	213	63	38	94	11 215	80.8	12.8	2 988	546
Leavenworth city	840	6 516	8.1	3 133	1 772	185	65	33	87	25 293	85.4	29.3	7 865	1 031
Manhattan city	651	4 750	4.2	12 223	2 695	99	57	16	26	18 649	92.6	42.2	3 601	705
Ottawa city	276	1 768	2.1	700	528	68	40	19	9	6 598	75.4	15.0	1 162	341
Parsons city	240	2 073	3.5	892	712	150	40	26	84	7 586	73.1	14.4	1 153	431
Pittsburg city	375	2 517	11.4	3 381	1 160	51	22	12	17	10 657	78.3	23.8	1 792	618
Topeka city	2 385	18 523	9.8	7 938	5 907	817	259	130	428	78 737	82.7	22.1	15 745	4 438
District 3	14 652	104 513	10.8	58 902	35 577	2 738	1 217	494	1 027	386 866	85.9	31.5	67 198	16 317
COUNTY														
Douglas County (pt.)	1 529	10 080	3.2	23 837	7 950	185	109	30	46	40 457	89.0	39.2	6 154	1 443
Johnson County	9 706	59 731	12.9	25 242	17 507	1 114	575	218	321	230 732	92.9	40.5	39 437	9 298
Miami County	527	4 258	6.7	1 198	1 390	125	37	18	70	15 144	78.5	13.2	2 764	680
Wyandotte County	2 890	30 444	9.6	8 625	8 730	1 314	496	228	590	100 533	69.9	10.3	18 843	4 896
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Kansas City city	2 678	28 108	9.6	8 002	7 982	1 250	450	217	583	92 783	69.3	10.1	17 308	4 472
Lawrence city	1 264	7 680	3.6	22 508	6 914	131	76	23	32	32 356	90.9	44.0	4 672	1 091
Leawood city	717	3 599	21.5	974	957	87	45	21	21	13 167	97.9	60.1	2 440	835
Lenexa city	1 059	6 052	15.3	2 688	1 687	139	70	14	55	21 027	95.8	45.5	3 148	438
Merriam city	1 172	1 730	9.9	791	519	19	19	—	—	8 072	89.3	31.6	1 532	428
Olathe city	1 923	12 461	6.5	5 129	3 615	300	146	85	69	36 743	90.9	31.2	5 734	615
Overland Park city	3 348	17 514	11.9	8 048	5 253	276	140	51	85	74 966	94.1	44.8	12 487	3 295
Proirie Village city	573	3 128	15.0	1 528	965	21	—	6	15	16 576	96.1	51.1	2 955	1 154
Shawnee city	793	6 493	16.5	2 770	1 997	113	48	21	44	24 457	90.0	29.5	4 597	790
District 4	11 582	109 935	9.7	39 397	32 348	3 259	1 388	691	1 174	393 771	80.6	19.6	72 104	18 603
COUNTY														
Butler County	892	9 826	5.9	2 900	2 838	195	99	38	58	32 125	81.0	17.0	6 079	1 521
Chautauqua County	71	715	3.1	156	197	22	13	—	9	3 162	70.5	10.6	618	241
Cowley County	675	6 570	4.2	2 242	2 206	257	108	39	104	23 837	76.9	14.9	4 154	1 112
Elk County	28	471	3.0	140	122	4	2	—	2	2 421	67.3	10.5	431	184
Greenwood County	120	1 232	.9	343	208	33	23	8	2	5 490	75.1	10.4	874	357
Harper County	137	1 215	.8	208	432	33	1	—	32	4 964	78.2	10.9	866	292
Horvey County	600	5 538	9.4	2 062	1 854	101	43	8	50	19 969	81.2	20.3	3 079	858
Kingman County	90	1 572	9.2	404	438	8	2	—	6	5 545	77.5	11.9	993	327
Marion County (pt.)	33	256	2.7	48	99	9	—	—	—	1 080	72.2	11.2	233	55
Montgomery County	670	6 663	6.3	2 353	2 280	281	118	64	99	25 490	73.0	13.6	4 548	1 602
Sedgwick County	7 888	70 751	11.9	27 409	20 271	2 218	930	515	773	252 868	82.4	22.2	47 200	11 225
Sumner County	378	5 126	4.1	1 132	1 331	98	40	19	39	16 820	77.1	11.3	3 029	829
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkansas City city	253	2 199	5.2	844	752	75	25	7	43	8 312	75.1	13.8	1 415	418
Coffeyville city	237	2 116	2.6	926	877	80	36	24	20	8 427	68.3	12.3	1 293	481
Derby city	447	3 401	8.1	920	843	74	44	15	15	8 763	91.2	29.4	1 910	237
El Dorado city	150	1 965	3.8	730	718	86	34	23	29	7 591	77.0	17.7	1 490	456
Newton city	389	2 908	9.5	689	769	65	29	8	28	11 066	79.6	18.5	1 804	526
Wichita city	5 785	49 855	13.2	21 941	14 603	1 774	772	438	564	192 238	81.9	22.7	35 019	9 012
Winfield city	224	1 894	3.4	838	728	125	44	26	49	7 635	74.7	17.5	1 252	346

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over													
	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent using public transportation		Total		Total	
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent using public transportation	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent using public transportation	Percent using public transportation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
The State	1 880 434	973 051	66.8	58.0	1 229 986	4.7	1 178 931	90.3	11.5	.6	1 379 956	1 044 770	156 099	64.5
District 1	468 734	242 955	64.5	54.8	301 308	3.4	287 474	87.5	11.0	.2	339 203	253 803	37 741	66.2
COUNTY														
Barber County	4 450	2 340	60.8	51.0	2 707	2.3	2 606	87.3	10.8	.2	3 130	2 366	341	66.9
Barton County	22 160	11 772	65.5	55.4	14 502	3.5	13 786	92.3	9.9	.3	16 074	12 019	2 000	66.5
Chase County	2 334	1 225	57.3	47.4	1 339	4.9	1 276	80.6	12.5	.3	1 500	1 165	171	65.5
Cheyenne County	2 546	1 345	57.3	47.0	1 458	2.3	1 413	76.4	5.4	.3	1 798	1 293	174	63.2
Clark County	1 874	999	64.6	53.0	1 210	.5	1 183	82.6	9.0	.4	1 440	1 101	117	74.4
Clay County	7 017	3 659	60.5	50.3	4 145	3.9	4 055	80.3	12.4	.4	4 719	3 618	504	60.1
Cloud County	8 714	4 783	59.1	50.8	5 146	2.8	4 918	85.4	12.6	.3	5 987	4 379	553	77.2
Comanche County	1 809	957	59.5	49.8	1 077	3.1	1 030	81.9	8.8	.3	1 254	853	116	69.0
Decatur County	3 068	1 619	62.3	52.1	1 909	2.9	1 836	79.4	8.2	.3	2 161	1 635	225	80.0
DeWitt County	14 529	7 672	62.6	52.2	8 859	3.2	8 699	85.8	12.7	.3	10 137	7 643	999	67.7
Edwards County	2 929	1 533	60.8	49.3	1 778	3.6	1 708	85.4	12.5	.2	2 016	1 598	179	62.0
Ellis County	19 872	10 340	69.5	64.2	13 754	3.6	13 123	89.1	8.9	.2	15 330	11 500	1 555	76.1
Ellsworth County	5 200	2 496	53.5	49.7	2 778	3.2	2 641	88.0	10.4	.2	3 419	2 433	339	76.1
Finney County	22 706	11 333	74.5	63.1	16 896	2.8	16 145	91.9	16.9	.2	18 048	13 912	2 642	64.3
Ford County	20 222	10 165	68.8	59.1	13 896	4.6	12 979	97.9	16.2	.2	15 285	11 243	1 858	69.1
Gove County	2 445	1 261	58.3	44.1	1 426	1.5	1 366	77.9	6.4	.2	1 772	1 277	172	54.1
Graham County	2 716	1 417	61.1	52.4	1 659	1.7	1 604	85.3	8.5	.2	1 946	1 425	157	69.4
Grant County	4 989	2 535	72.1	57.7	3 597	4.8	3 370	91.1	13.2	.1	3 809	2 835	525	56.8
Gray County	3 835	1 968	65.8	49.3	2 525	1.5	2 441	83.4	8.8	.1	2 920	2 268	381	44.5
Greely County	1 276	648	69.1	57.3	880	1.4	862	78.0	9.0	.1	1 013	779	128	68.0
Hamilton County	1 838	978	64.7	55.4	1 190	1.3	1 157	85.8	5.7	.3	1 370	1 044	165	66.7
Haskell County	2 751	1 364	70.3	54.3	1 933	2.4	1 847	82.9	12.8	.2	2 133	1 599	302	45.4
Hodgeman County	1 621	834	56.0	47.2	907	.8	892	77.9	8.7	.3	1 172	856	147	67.3
Jewell County	3 356	1 739	59.3	49.3	2 004	2.8	1 931	75.2	11.3	.3	2 248	1 762	210	74.8
Kearny County	2 782	1 375	71.2	57.9	1 980	3.3	1 883	89.9	13.0	.2	2 128	1 636	278	66.0
Kiowa County	2 815	1 470	60.0	51.1	1 688	2.3	1 639	76.8	5.9	.2	1 956	1 460	209	62.7
Lane County	1 779	926	60.1	43.5	1 070	1.9	1 035	82.0	9.0	.2	1 271	984	136	52.9
Lincoln County	2 853	1 523	60.8	55.2	1 734	3.5	1 648	80.8	8.8	.3	2 022	1 477	164	67.8
Logan County	2 346	1 212	64.1	52.6	1 501	1.9	1 409	81.1	9.1	.3	1 689	1 298	158	65.2
Lyon County	26 240	13 563	67.3	59.2	17 639	5.2	16 413	87.1	12.9	.3	19 975	14 513	2 264	68.9
McPherson County	20 802	10 864	67.3	57.8	13 990	2.5	13 356	85.6	9.7	.3	15 686	12 019	1 710	68.1
Marion County	8 988	4 737	60.0	50.1	5 388	2.7	5 204	80.4	11.6	.3	6 029	4 451	499	71.3
Marshall County	8 875	4 645	58.4	48.3	5 174	2.7	5 000	75.5	12.2	.2	5 780	4 298	700	72.7
Meade County	3 212	1 662	65.5	52.8	2 103	1.8	2 025	86.8	8.6	.7	2 405	1 758	287	62.7
Mitchell County	5 522	2 883	59.7	51.5	3 294	1.3	3 222	86.1	7.1	.7	3 843	2 876	403	73.4
Morris County	4 789	2 491	60.2	49.6	2 840	4.0	2 742	83.9	12.7	.1	3 244	2 481	347	64.3
Morton County	2 526	1 286	63.0	49.2	1 588	2.6	1 533	92.5	10.5	.6	1 882	1 365	235	58.3
Ness County	3 071	1 575	62.4	49.4	1 917	1.8	1 854	81.1	5.4	.4	2 263	1 669	231	62.8
Norton County	4 799	2 336	58.2	56.3	2 791	2.7	2 670	85.2	9.3	.3	3 353	2 487	345	79.4
Osborne County	3 826	2 016	60.5	51.4	2 316	1.9	2 235	83.0	6.5	.3	2 695	1 915	243	81.1
Ottawa County	4 328	2 275	61.2	49.5	2 647	4.2	2 520	84.0	14.2	.4	3 076	2 190	290	66.9
Pawnee County	5 899	2 934	60.2	55.4	3 539	3.5	3 385	90.4	10.1	.4	3 976	3 054	435	76.1
Phillips County	5 112	2 658	59.3	46.1	3 030	2.5	2 926	83.6	8.7	.2	3 360	2 551	365	58.1
Pottawatomie County	7 429	3 910	63.7	54.3	4 734	4.0	4 504	89.0	8.9	.3	5 334	3 911	469	63.1
Rawlins County	2 583	1 332	61.3	48.4	1 583	1.8	1 520	71.6	6.8	.3	1 946	1 481	169	70.4
Republic County	48 118	24 831	62.6	55.1	30 060	4.0	28 500	91.8	10.2	.1	34 031	25 541	3 605	64.7
Rice County	5 151	2 735	59.2	49.9	3 051	2.0	2 969	85.6	11.1	.1	3 601	2 633	335	75.2
Rooks County	8 096	4 345	59.4	48.7	4 806	4.2	4 587	83.8	8.6	.3	5 504	3 887	582	58.1
Rush County	4 582	2 399	59.4	45.0	2 706	5.1	2 535	89.8	9.3	.4	3 061	2 354	312	49.0
Russell County	3 042	1 589	58.3	49.2	1 773	1.7	1 726	85.9	10.0	.2	2 076	1 547	186	80.3
Saline County	6 226	3 249	57.2	50.3	3 564	3.4	3 408	90.6	10.2	.3	4 023	3 022	385	59.0
Seward County	37 549	19 781	69.1	59.7	25 862	4.9	24 379	92.0	10.0	.4	27 939	21 324	3 200	70.0
Shawnee County	3 950	2 057	53.8	46.7	2 556	2.0	2 493	87.0	6.0	.6	2 881	2 245	303	55.4
Shawnee County	13 411	6 687	70.1	59.0	9 387	4.2	8 777	92.5	15.8	.2	10 321	7 601	1 468	53.1
Sheridan County	2 266	1 130	63.5	51.6	1 438	1.6	1 406	79.4	7.3	.2	1 704	1 244	190	60.5
Sherman County	5 273	2 745	63.7	55.0	3 359	2.0	3 256	87.5	7.7	.2	3 783	2 766	448	60.0
Smith County	4 099	2 175	58.2	47.7	2 372	1.1	2 308	77.1	6.8	.2	2 641	1 993	254	77.2
Stafford County	4 076	2 174	58.3	48.3	2 346	1.0	2 232	85.7	8.1	.2	2 815	2 016	331	61.9
Stanton County	1 656	863	65.9	52.3	1 092	2.5	1 056	83.3	7.4	.2	1 224	953	183	50.8
Stevens County	3 651	1 811	66.5	50.7	2 429	4.2	2 287	89.4	11.5	.2	2 699	1 874	335	59.4
Thomas County	6 114	3 166	67.9	56.7	4 152	3.9	3 963	84.7	8.8	.1	4 710	3 513	498	54.0
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies all persons in household in labor force	135 581	64.5	156 099	64.5	37 741	66.2	34 016	66.2	66.2	66.2	34 016	66.2	34 016	66.2

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over										Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force		
	Labor force					Females with own children under 6 years							
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force			Workers		Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years			
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Means of transportation to work		Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total	Percent in labor force
							Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation					
District 1—Con. COUNTY—Con.													
Trego County.....	2 817	1 470	40.2	48.2	1 689	84.0	8.1	3	1 658	1 494	1 034	70.7	
Wabunsee County.....	4 990	2 559	64.7	54.9	3 187	85.5	20.3	9	3 071	2 718	2 038	74.6	
Wallace County.....	1 340	671	64.4	50.5	863	85.3	10.2	9	845	699	471	58.9	
Washington County.....	5 534	2 871	59.1	49.0	3 272	75.6	10.8	4	3 203	2 872	2 022	72.4	
Wichita County.....	1 960	986	62.4	46.3	1 223	86.5	9.2	5	1 204	1 022	777	53.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Dodge City city.....	15 589	7 895	70.3	60.6	10 932	94.5	18.0	—	10 065	8 614	6 268	70.7	
Emporia city.....	19 467	10 192	65.8	58.3	12 794	86.8	12.8	7	14 702	10 507	6 978	68.7	
Garden City city.....	16 837	8 497	74.3	63.5	12 504	93.2	17.1	—	11 906	10 206	7 795	69.8	
Great Bend city.....	11 715	6 322	65.0	54.7	7 406	92.6	10.5	3	8 350	6 278	4 504	84.2	
Hays city.....	13 485	7 120	72.1	67.8	9 248	91.8	8.2	—	9 248	8 172	5 264	79.5	
Hutchinson city.....	30 756	15 875	61.3	55.1	18 817	93.9	10.1	1	17 689	16 101	11 581	16.5	
Liberal city.....	11 919	5 970	72.0	59.8	8 005	93.3	16.4	3	9 353	6 847	5 477	67.4	
McPherson city.....	9 464	4 924	70.0	61.5	6 344	88.1	10.6	3	7 242	5 684	4 169	71.0	
Salina city.....	32 311	17 175	68.5	59.3	22 047	92.8	9.7	4	20 757	18 089	13 857	68.6	
District 2.....	474 074	240 198	64.4	56.3	284 824	88.2	13.0	6	285 333	253 166	187 200	63.8	
COUNTY													
Allen County.....	11 077	5 841	61.2	51.2	6 764	88.6	13.1	3	7 505	5 463	3 933	64.1	
Anderson County.....	5 928	3 094	59.8	51.1	3 550	81.1	14.3	6	3 822	2 883	2 132	74.1	
Atchison County.....	12 739	6 757	61.3	52.6	7 789	87.6	12.0	1	8 522	6 174	4 582	62.5	
Barton County.....	11 517	6 024	57.1	49.2	6 555	86.1	9.9	5	7 309	5 279	3 838	59.3	
Borke County.....	8 346	4 437	59.3	48.5	4 917	86.4	11.7	2	5 473	4 105	3 058	76.0	
Cherokee County.....	16 397	8 799	57.7	47.8	9 460	92.3	11.7	2	10 122	7 344	5 415	58.5	
Coffey County.....	6 340	3 260	64.3	54.1	4 083	84.8	12.8	6	4 480	3 438	2 533	68.0	
Crowford County.....	28 089	15 043	57.5	48.8	16 084	85.9	11.4	3	18 124	12 783	8 691	61.8	
Crowfoot County.....	6 242	3 252	59.3	50.1	3 679	85.9	10.4	3	4 237	3 024	2 271	57.5	
Douglas County (pt.).....	2 149	1 056	73.0	63.7	1 568	92.6	15.2	7	1 690	1 365	1 072	68.2	
Franklin County.....	16 364	8 549	65.5	54.8	10 699	88.1	16.6	1	11 637	8 799	6 434	65.3	
Geary County.....	22 160	10 787	72.2	58.6	10 955	88.8	15.7	6	17 097	13 031	9 849	51.4	
Jackson County.....	8 553	4 454	64.2	54.5	5 455	88.8	19.6	3	6 100	4 664	3 609	65.6	
Jefferson County.....	11 934	6 061	66.0	58.0	7 871	91.6	18.4	1	8 568	6 583	5 149	66.6	
Labette County.....	18 036	9 651	61.6	54.6	11 106	90.3	12.0	73.1	12 107	8 909	6 647	73.1	
Leavenworth County.....	48 975	21 681	60.5	58.4	24 805	91.9	14.2	6	34 894	26 788	20 874	59.4	
Linn County.....	6 355	3 312	52.8	42.7	3 353	87.9	18.0	1	3 786	2 721	1 908	49.5	
Neosho County.....	7 750	3 951	63.7	53.7	4 936	76.3	9.5	—	5 351	4 147	2 912	81.1	
Neosho County.....	13 058	6 848	61.2	50.9	7 987	91.2	11.6	3	8 814	6 487	4 745	71.8	
Osage County.....	11 532	6 005	61.0	52.0	7 015	90.3	20.6	4	7 851	5 824	4 448	67.6	
Portawatomie County.....	11 876	6 057	68.2	60.6	7 998	86.9	16.1	2	8 868	6 862	5 053	72.0	
Riley County.....	53 838	23 603	70.4	61.9	28 244	93.2	11.8	8	45 248	29 741	19 139	57.4	
Shawnee County.....	123 599	65 555	68.2	61.6	83 831	93.2	11.6	13	90 256	71 653	55 149	48.4	
Wilson County.....	7 975	4 256	56.2	45.3	4 473	84.0	10.1	—	5 042	3 708	2 753	52.9	
Woodson County.....	3 215	1 665	51.7	41.8	1 647	80.7	12.4	—	1 874	1 391	1 006	59.4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Atchison city.....	8 065	4 486	59.5	51.0	4 782	87.1	12.6	—	5 245	3 684	2 611	62.0	
Fort Riley North COP.....	9 569	2 108	90.1	60.1	1 168	49.2	15.9	2.4	8 709	6 989	5 375	45.3	
Junction City city.....	15 095	7 770	69.1	57.6	8 020	92.2	15.2	7	11 170	8 433	6 074	49.9	
Leavenworth city.....	29 449	12 564	57.5	55.4	12 519	91.3	14.2	9	20 830	16 024	12 630	55.7	
Manhattan city.....	30 839	14 810	67.7	63.7	19 395	81.9	9.9	2	25 329	16 017	9 638	64.0	
Ottawa city.....	7 980	4 237	65.6	55.8	5 219	90.8	16.9	—	5 580	4 221	2 956	65.2	
Parsons city.....	9 046	4 976	61.6	55.0	5 564	92.9	10.2	6	6 029	4 525	3 354	74.6	
Pittsburg city.....	14 312	7 752	56.8	49.5	8 090	90.5	10.2	—	9 337	6 262	4 004	58.4	
Topeka city.....	93 342	50 236	66.1	60.1	61 388	92.7	11.4	1.7	66 172	52 173	39 747	67.1	
District 3.....	471 997	247 685	70.7	62.8	332 705	92.9	10.8	9	363 226	277 740	208 494	64.4	

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over												
	Labor force			Workers			Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force		
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force	Means of transportation to work		Total	Total	Total	Percent in labor force				
	Total	Female		Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van					Percent in carpools		Percent using public trans- portation	
District 3—Con. COUNTY	Total	Female	Percent employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force	
Douglas County (pt.)	64 504	65.1	59.3	5.4	41 833	84.5	13.0	1.4	52 432	32 596	20 569	4 184	65.5
Jackson County	269 446	73.3	64.8	3.1	202 411	91.6	8.2	3	216 294	134 889	134 727	23 857	65.0
Miami County	17 778	63.1	56.3	4.1	11 542	91.2	16.4	2	12 581	9 385	8 955	1 585	70.9
Wyandotte County	120 269	64.1	56.6	8.5	76 899	93.0	15.9	2.4	81 919	60 870	46 233	10 326	61.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Kansas City city	111 046	64.0	56.7	8.9	70 838	92.8	16.4	2.6	75 330	55 779	42 193	9 595	61.6
Lawrence city	54 292	64.6	59.7	5.8	34 953	84.3	12.4	1.6	44 613	26 975	16 528	3 468	65.5
Lenexa city	14 442	64.3	70.5	2.1	9 417	93.4	6.0	4	10 212	8 151	6 195	1 357	53.7
Lenexa city	25 227	80.7	72.1	3.0	20 287	94.6	6.9	2	21 351	17 578	13 647	2 364	68.2
Merriam city	9 373	75.8	68.7	3.7	7 084	94.4	8.7	4	7 482	5 916	4 499	792	67.8
Olathe city	44 622	80.1	72.4	3.6	35 603	95.5	9.4	3	37 927	30 610	23 601	5 393	65.6
Overland Park city	87 030	75.5	67.2	2.8	65 585	94.6	7.7	4	70 072	57 084	44 144	6 938	63.9
Prairie Village city	18 481	67.9	59.0	1.9	12 512	93.2	7.8	7	13 935	10 992	8 255	1 346	65.9
Shawnee city	28 977	77.9	70.7	3.7	22 515	95.6	8.6	—	23 945	19 439	15 179	2 448	66.5
District 4—	465 629	67.6	58.1	5.1	311 149	92.2	11.3	8	338 750	250 061	196 393	40 506	63.8
COUNTY													
Butler County	37 502	66.9	57.7	3.8	25 005	92.3	13.5	4	27 428	21 081	15 725	3 072	61.8
Charlton County	3 485	48.1	37.7	4.3	1 678	83.1	11.6	—	2 011	1 435	1 015	235	56.2
Cowley County	28 258	61.7	53.5	5.2	17 385	89.7	11.5	5	19 229	14 370	10 377	2 124	67.7
Elk County	6 278	52.7	42.6	4.0	1 410	82.9	15.3	—	3 554	2 806	806	136	63.2
Greenwood County	5 473	54.5	44.4	4.3	3 395	84.1	14.8	3	3 907	2 821	2 067	385	65.5
Harper County	2 924	58.5	47.3	2.4	3 203	89.1	10.9	—	3 704	2 739	2 053	369	68.6
Harvey County	23 700	65.7	56.8	3.5	15 547	88.5	12.2	2	17 261	12 840	9 268	1 825	67.6
Kearney County	6 269	60.0	49.4	2.8	3 756	85.3	10.8	3	4 334	3 214	2 494	496	65.5
Marian County (pt.)	1 240	55.1	49.0	4.4	683	87.7	15.1	—	745	555	398	59	62.7
Montgomery County	29 867	59.0	49.6	6.2	17 633	90.7	13.3	5	19 027	14 013	10 685	2 527	60.7
Sedgewick County	301 722	70.5	61.2	5.4	209 458	93.4	10.6	1.0	226 205	175 702	133 788	27 770	63.7
Sumner County	19 198	62.7	50.9	4.9	11 996	90.3	15.3	2	13 345	10 208	7 717	1 508	64.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Arkansas City city	9 832	58.5	50.1	5.7	5 749	91.2	9.8	1.3	6 373	4 612	3 400	705	63.4
Coffeyville city	10 043	52.3	42.0	9.2	5 256	90.6	9.5	.4	5 846	4 149	3 135	811	54.5
Derby city	10 313	75.2	63.9	3.5	7 542	95.9	9.5	.1	8 352	6 671	5 191	1 082	66.7
El Dorado city	8 993	59.8	48.6	4.6	5 382	91.9	11.1	.8	6 150	4 508	3 244	612	52.0
Newton city	12 706	64.4	55.8	3.5	8 180	93.6	12.4	.2	8 891	6 892	4 888	1 007	69.7
Wichita city	230 302	69.8	60.9	5.9	159 091	93.1	10.6	1.2	170 656	132 094	99 462	20 865	64.0
Winfield city	9 332	58.3	52.3	5.6	5 415	89.0	12.5	—	6 169	4 519	3 045	668	70.7

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation				
The State -----	1 495 362	7.2	3.2	3.4	1.6	2.6	318 327	17.2	13.2	9.9	46.7	81.5	25.8	79.8
District 1 -----	356 928	7.2	3.0	3.2	1.3	2.5	97 692	14.6	11.0	8.4	48.7	82.1	26.1	80.4
COUNTY														
Barber County -----	3 205	8.7	2.9	4.5	3.1	3.8	1 164	12.7	11.4	8.0	63.2	80.0	80.6	78.5
Barton County -----	17 151	7.1	2.8	3.0	1.0	2.5	4 590	15.6	12.0	8.1	53.3	81.7	33.0	80.1
Chase County -----	1 624	7.5	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	639	17.5	14.9	7.8	58.2	76.4	22.7	75.7
Cheyenne County -----	1 742	6.5	3.4	.9	.7	.4	757	9.9	9.6	5.2	42.1	77.8	46.2	75.7
Clark County -----	1 285	7.5	3.4	2.4	1.1	1.8	528	17.2	13.1	8.9	49.0	86.4	35.7	84.1
Clay County -----	4 789	7.6	3.8	3.5	2.2	1.9	1 871	17.9	9.8	13.5	34.5	80.9	26.2	78.6
Cloud County -----	5 952	6.7	3.4	3.6	1.6	2.6	2 401	13.8	10.7	8.0	45.7	82.5	15.5	81.1
Comanche County -----	1 182	8.2	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.2	535	9.7	9.3	4.7	54.6	85.0	47.6	83.1
Decatur County -----	2 079	9.3	4.1	6.3	1.9	5.3	842	20.2	13.4	11.4	55.4	86.7	43.6	84.6
Dickinson County -----	10 481	7.6	3.9	2.8	1.1	2.3	3 430	12.7	9.2	8.2	43.7	82.4	8.4	80.3
Edwards County -----	2 018	6.4	2.7	1.4	.9	.8	817	11.0	9.3	5.5	54.3	81.7	33.3	80.4
Ellis County -----	16 310	5.9	2.8	2.5	1.2	1.7	3 186	19.1	11.3	13.5	43.4	83.6	14.6	82.0
Ellsworth County -----	3 224	8.2	4.3	1.7	1.4	1.4	1 335	8.9	7.9	4.3	40.5	83.1	6.5	80.6
Finney County -----	20 135	6.2	2.2	3.0	1.2	2.3	2 275	15.2	11.1	8.2	55.3	83.5	41.3	82.3
Ford County -----	16 570	7.6	2.8	2.5	1.2	1.8	3 145	13.5	10.8	6.1	54.1	83.1	29.2	81.5
Gove County -----	1 797	5.2	1.8	.7	.7	.6	610	9.7	9.0	3.0	56.4	74.1	30.8	73.5
Graham County -----	1 994	9.5	5.2	4.1	2.7	3.0	671	12.8	9.1	7.3	36.8	81.3	17.0	78.7
Grant County -----	4 360	6.5	2.1	1.1	.5	.6	558	26.9	26.9	12.7	62.9	81.7	31.8	80.7
Gray County -----	3 092	6.4	2.8	1.8	1.6	.8	662	9.4	9.1	4.1	52.3	79.8	26.5	78.8
Greeley County -----	996	5.3	2.3	.9	.5	.6	248	10.9	6.5	7.3	45.3	81.9	—	80.3
Hamilton County -----	1 354	6.4	2.4	1.7	1.3	.7	429	11.0	9.6	7.2	58.1	82.7	52.9	81.5
Haskell County -----	2 350	5.4	1.7	.3	.3	.3	372	8.1	7.5	2.4	64.3	79.7	—	79.1
Hodgeman County -----	1 206	6.7	3.1	12.9	1.7	12.3	380	21.6	8.4	18.7	40.7	70.8	60.0	68.9
Jewell County -----	2 294	7.9	3.1	1.6	.9	1.2	1 030	10.7	7.8	5.0	58.0	81.4	23.8	80.1
Kearny County -----	2 309	6.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	.3	425	8.5	8.5	3.3	58.8	80.8	77.4	79.4
Kiowa County -----	1 969	7.7	2.9	1.1	1.1	.7	733	9.7	9.3	5.5	44.4	81.7	27.3	79.5
Lane County -----	1 275	7.3	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.4	452	7.3	7.1	3.8	49.5	80.2	59.1	78.3
Lincoln County -----	1 898	8.3	3.2	1.5	1.2	.8	875	15.2	13.9	8.1	49.7	85.9	—	83.9
Logan County -----	1 724	5.6	3.0	.6	.6	.3	559	12.0	11.1	5.9	41.2	82.9	20.0	80.9
Lyon County -----	21 875	5.8	2.2	2.9	1.2	2.5	4 002	18.1	14.0	9.8	50.2	79.9	27.3	78.8
McPherson County -----	16 019	5.4	2.2	2.2	.8	1.6	4 220	10.9	9.3	5.6	50.6	84.4	17.6	83.1
Marion County (pt.) -----	6 255	7.5	3.3	3.9	2.2	2.7	2 389	17.9	12.9	11.3	42.8	80.6	25.0	78.9
Marshall County -----	6 169	8.8	3.7	4.5	2.6	3.2	2 438	18.7	14.5	10.2	43.6	80.4	40.4	78.2
Meade County -----	2 389	6.3	1.5	1.1	.5	.9	723	6.9	6.5	3.6	66.7	82.4	25.0	81.7
Mitchell County -----	3 886	6.9	3.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	1 434	10.0	8.4	5.4	48.5	83.1	11.1	81.5
Morris County -----	3 373	8.0	3.9	3.1	1.3	2.5	1 277	15.9	12.1	7.7	43.9	80.5	8.9	78.5
Morton County -----	2 047	6.6	4.2	1.5	1.2	.7	409	8.3	7.6	4.9	29.6	77.5	20.0	75.0
Ness County -----	2 171	6.1	2.4	.8	.4	.6	850	12.7	11.9	4.5	56.1	80.1	—	79.0
Norton County -----	3 006	6.6	2.1	8.9	.8	8.5	1 225	16.7	7.5	12.0	52.5	85.7	33.3	83.9
Osborne County -----	2 499	6.8	2.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	1 194	12.0	9.8	5.7	55.3	84.2	43.3	82.7
Ottawa County -----	3 151	10.3	4.1	1.2	1.0	.5	1 054	12.0	11.2	5.8	46.1	82.0	6.1	79.1
Pawnee County -----	3 991	8.8	2.9	5.5	1.7	4.6	1 351	23.7	14.9	16.5	54.3	87.7	20.6	85.9
Phillips County -----	3 589	5.7	3.1	1.3	.4	1.1	1 349	11.8	9.9	6.4	38.9	80.8	—	78.7
Pratt County -----	5 554	7.4	3.3	2.0	1.0	1.4	1 740	14.8	11.0	8.6	46.2	82.2	21.1	80.2
Rawlins County -----	1 858	5.1	2.4	.9	.6	.6	671	6.3	6.0	1.2	50.5	77.5	45.5	76.3
Reno County -----	36 322	8.6	3.7	3.3	1.5	2.5	9 207	16.0	12.3	8.7	46.6	82.5	15.6	80.4
Republic County -----	3 351	7.5	4.1	2.3	.6	2.0	1 574	9.6	6.9	6.2	41.1	85.1	10.5	82.2
Rice County -----	5 966	6.4	2.9	4.5	1.5	3.9	1 954	11.8	9.5	6.3	47.1	78.4	34.5	77.1
Rooks County -----	3 253	5.5	2.9	22.8	1.0	22.6	1 187	30.2	10.6	25.7	38.8	78.4	25.0	76.7
Rush County -----	2 067	8.0	4.9	3.0	2.4	1.9	891	15.7	14.7	8.2	28.3	81.9	4.0	79.4
Russell County -----	4 298	9.4	4.8	4.0	2.1	3.5	1 762	18.8	10.4	12.4	41.8	81.5	14.6	79.1
Saline County -----	30 390	8.3	3.2	3.9	1.7	2.8	6 545	16.3	11.8	9.4	50.6	85.2	29.4	83.3
Scott County -----	3 093	6.6	2.9	1.3	1.3	.4	767	13.2	11.1	5.0	48.8	80.5	—	79.4
Seward County -----	11 569	6.5	2.5	2.8	1.0	2.2	1 701	8.9	8.9	2.6	55.1	80.1	28.0	79.0
Sheridan County -----	1 718	6.1	2.2	1.2	1.2	.4	511	11.4	10.2	5.3	53.3	77.9	28.6	77.0
Sherman County -----	4 108	6.9	3.8	2.6	1.9	2.0	1 043	11.6	10.0	6.4	33.5	79.8	26.3	77.6
Smith County -----	2 644	7.3	2.6	3.6	1.3	3.4	1 283	14.6	12.0	7.6	50.0	82.3	31.4	80.6
Stafford County -----	2 792	7.0	3.2	13.2	1.0	12.7	1 144	19.4	11.0	15.9	37.2	80.2	35.7	77.6
Stanton County -----	1 396	3.8	2.3	1.3	1.0	.7	229	8.3	8.3	3.5	35.8	76.4	7.1	75.5
Stevens County -----	2 913	9.8	2.6	1.0	.3	.7	679	10.2	10.2	6.3	70.5	79.0	—	78.4
Thomas County -----	4 897	5.3	3.0	1.2	.8	.7	1 140	8.9	7.2	5.4	31.8	81.8	—	79.7
Trego County -----	1 931	6.1	3.1	2.2	1.7	1.2	789	8.1	5.7	6.8	33.3	84.0	6.1	82.2
Wabunsee County -----	3 765	8.2	3.5	3.6	2.1	2.2	1 077	19.9	15.6	8.7	44.8	83.1	20.3	81.2
Wallace County -----	1 041	4.7	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	276	3.3	3.3	2.5	34.7	77.4	53.3	75.7
Washington County -----	3 669	9.2	3.0	4.4	2.3	3.1	1 715	16.4	11.7	10.8	57.9	82.0	45.9	80.6
Wichita County -----	1 548	6.7	4.1	3.5	.8	3.5	373	9.9	8.8	3.5	28.2	77.0	—	74.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dodge City city -----	13 015	8.0	2.9	3.0	1.3	2.2	2 248	14.6	10.8	7.3	56.1	83.5	24.6	82.1
Emporia city -----	16 368	5.6	2.0	3.2	1.3	2.8	2 799	19.7	15.5	10.8	49.8	78.3	23.4	77.4
Garden City city -----	14 652	6.0	2.4	3.5	1.3	2.7	1 899	15.5	11.1	8.0	51.3	84.9	38.3	83.5
Great Bend city -----	8 994	8.3	3.5	3.3	1.3	2.7	2 430	20.2	15.2	10.6	52.3	82.1	28.1	80.3
Hays city -----	11 190	4.8	2.5	2.1	1.1	1.1	2 069	18.6	11.9	13.1	41.0	86.1	20.3	84.7
Hutchinson city -----	22 640	8.7	3.7	3.6	1.7	2.6	5 920	17.3	13.9	9.1	47.6	83.0	18.9	81.0
Liberal city -----	10 224	6.7	2.3	3.0	1.0	2.4	1 554	8.5	8.5	1.7	57.9	82.7	31.7	81.5
McPherson city -----	7 577	6.4	2.5	3.3	1.3	2.3	1 688	13.6	11.0	6.7	53.8	87.0	20.6	85.8
Salina city -----	26 056	8.6	3.5	3.6</										

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with o work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	Na work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation	
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Total	Mobility limitation					Self-care limitation
District 2—Con. COUNTY—Con.															
Franklin County	12 867	7.5	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.8	3 212	21.5	16.8	10.9	55.6	81.5	41.1	80.1	
Geary County	14 734	10.5	4.5	8.4	2.5	7.2	2 170	17.7	12.8	10.0	43.1	74.5	23.3	72.5	
Jackson County	6 639	8.4	4.0	2.5	1.4	1.8	1 751	19.3	14.4	11.7	43.3	80.9	2.2	78.8	
Jefferson County	9 361	6.8	3.7	2.6	1.5	1.7	2 194	19.3	17.6	7.2	39.6	82.9	15.0	81.0	
Labette County	13 380	9.4	5.0	4.5	2.4	3.0	3 943	17.4	12.4	11.1	38.4	83.5	19.1	80.8	
Leavenworth County	31 807	7.5	3.2	2.5	1.4	1.6	5 457	20.2	15.0	12.1	45.8	78.5	23.1	76.9	
Linn County	4 536	11.3	5.5	3.8	1.8	2.8	1 638	15.9	11.3	9.6	34.9	72.3	18.8	69.0	
Nemaha County	5 601	6.8	2.9	2.6	1.2	1.9	2 056	18.2	11.8	13.6	49.6	83.4	30.8	81.7	
Neosho County	9 701	9.9	4.4	3.2	1.9	2.2	2 980	18.7	14.3	11.1	47.2	81.6	18.2	79.4	
Osage County	8 833	9.1	4.4	3.9	2.4	2.6	2 370	16.6	12.0	9.4	41.3	80.5	19.2	78.4	
Pottawatomie County	9 375	6.8	3.1	3.6	1.3	2.9	2 185	19.7	16.0	10.0	48.7	82.8	21.6	81.3	
Riley County	39 890	3.9	1.2	3.0	.5	2.6	4 000	15.2	11.4	8.8	52.7	69.8	20.0	69.4	
Shawnee County	100 652	8.3	3.7	4.0	2.0	2.8	19 680	19.1	14.5	11.2	46.6	83.8	31.6	81.8	
Wilson County	5 681	10.5	6.4	5.3	2.4	4.0	2 141	16.4	12.8	11.0	31.9	79.2	14.7	75.7	
Woodson County	2 054	10.5	6.6	6.1	3.4	3.7	996	13.7	11.0	5.5	31.9	75.6	13.0	73.0	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Atchison city	6 044	9.3	4.9	4.6	1.9	3.6	1 829	24.9	20.2	14.7	40.7	79.3	18.8	76.8	
Fort Riley North CDP	2 112	3.3	.3	15.1	—	15.1	—	—	—	—	38.6	55.9	—	55.3	
Junction City city	10 686	11.5	5.2	10.3	3.0	8.8	1 775	18.4	12.8	10.8	40.7	75.5	19.6	73.1	
Leavenworth city	16 811	8.6	3.7	2.5	1.3	1.7	3 229	22.5	17.2	13.3	45.9	75.5	22.0	73.6	
Manhattan city	26 245	4.3	1.3	1.3	.6	.9	2 868	16.4	12.9	9.1	54.3	73.0	21.1	72.5	
Ottawa city	6 135	7.2	2.6	2.7	1.6	1.6	1 781	20.7	17.2	10.1	58.6	83.2	56.4	81.8	
Parsons city	6 515	8.9	5.0	5.5	2.7	3.8	1 979	18.8	13.2	11.6	40.1	86.1	24.9	83.5	
Pittsburg city	10 888	8.2	4.7	3.4	2.0	2.9	3 067	21.4	15.0	13.2	31.2	75.4	16.9	72.9	
Topeka city	73 995	9.2	4.2	4.5	2.4	3.2	16 511	19.6	14.9	11.5	44.9	83.7	32.2	81.3	
District 3	405 874	5.7	2.3	3.0	1.3	2.4	60 396	18.1	14.3	10.2	49.4	81.5	31.8	80.4	
COUNTY															
Douglas County (pt.)	57 860	5.4	1.8	1.9	.9	1.5	5 855	14.2	10.9	8.8	54.1	71.6	33.7	71.0	
Johnson County	235 318	4.0	1.3	1.9	.8	1.4	31 606	15.0	11.6	7.7	57.5	84.7	38.3	83.9	
Miami County	13 936	7.4	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.2	2 991	21.7	16.1	12.4	48.8	81.6	23.0	80.2	
Wyandotte County	98 760	9.5	4.9	6.3	2.7	5.1	19 944	23.7	19.3	14.3	39.7	79.7	27.3	77.2	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Kansas City city	91 176	9.6	5.0	6.5	2.7	5.3	18 571	24.2	19.6	14.4	39.1	79.6	28.6	77.0	
Lawrence city	49 301	5.1	1.6	1.8	.9	1.4	4 386	14.0	11.1	8.3	57.3	70.2	34.5	69.9	
Leawood city	12 152	2.9	.8	2.5	.8	1.9	2 490	11.4	10.0	6.3	53.0	74.2	49.0	73.8	
Lenexa city	23 256	3.3	.8	1.4	.7	1.1	1 643	14.7	13.5	4.1	66.5	87.1	33.3	86.8	
Merriam city	8 079	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.2	1 156	12.5	11.5	6.1	56.4	86.8	54.8	85.4	
Olathe city	41 068	4.3	1.2	1.8	.8	1.4	2 554	19.4	12.2	11.8	63.8	86.5	33.9	86.0	
Overland Park city	75 808	3.8	1.3	1.8	.7	1.4	10 533	15.1	12.1	7.2	56.3	84.8	30.2	84.1	
Prairie Village city	14 389	2.9	1.0	1.8	.8	1.3	4 060	12.7	8.3	7.5	51.6	82.1	50.4	81.5	
Shawnee city	26 170	4.4	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.4	2 686	14.9	10.3	7.2	51.0	86.0	42.4	84.9	
District 4	376 240	8.0	3.5	3.6	1.8	2.6	78 345	18.2	14.1	10.2	46.6	82.4	22.6	80.5	
COUNTY															
Butler County	30 472	7.2	2.8	2.8	1.4	2.0	6 209	19.3	14.2	10.9	52.3	80.8	29.5	79.4	
Chautauqua County	2 245	12.0	6.6	4.1	2.4	2.4	1 082	18.2	13.8	11.9	32.6	73.9	3.7	70.5	
Cowley County	21 335	9.5	4.0	3.5	1.7	2.7	5 552	17.1	13.7	10.8	50.6	80.9	26.4	78.9	
Elk County	1 690	15.2	8.0	5.0	4.4	3.6	905	19.7	13.3	14.5	38.9	80.9	6.8	77.6	
Greenwood County	4 230	12.5	7.0	4.0	2.9	2.7	1 849	20.3	13.5	12.9	34.9	78.5	21.8	74.6	
Harper County	3 821	8.3	4.1	1.6	1.6	.9	1 509	16.8	15.4	7.8	39.8	81.6	11.7	79.1	
Harvey County	18 402	6.8	2.7	2.1	.9	1.7	4 543	14.9	11.2	9.5	46.1	83.1	25.3	81.1	
Kingman County	4 591	7.2	4.2	2.3	1.6	1.2	1 555	10.4	9.1	6.0	25.6	81.0	—	78.2	
Marion County (pt.)	847	11.1	5.3	4.4	1.8	4.1	784	15.8	11.3	10.6	41.5	79.9	13.3	76.8	
Montgomery County	22 308	9.0	4.9	3.9	1.7	3.0	7 026	17.9	14.8	9.6	35.3	79.4	10.8	76.5	
Sedgwick County	251 579	7.9	3.4	3.9	1.9	2.8	43 836	18.8	14.4	10.1	47.9	83.2	23.8	81.5	
Sumner County	14 720	8.0	3.8	3.0	1.6	2.0	3 995	18.0	14.3	11.3	45.2	80.8	17.4	79.0	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Arkansas City city	7 397	11.7	5.3	3.7	2.7	2.6	2 172	16.8	14.0	10.3	46.7	77.2	30.0	74.9	
Coffeyville city	7 146	9.8	5.6	3.4	1.6	2.7	2 642	19.5	16.6	9.0	31.1	74.6	6.1	71.4	
Derby city	9 133	4.1	1.1	2.5	.6	2.0	848	20.0	15.0	12.5	61.8	81.6	32.1	81.1	
El Dorado city	6 783	9.5	4.4	3.9	2.2	2.5	2 003	21.2	16.1	12.5	43.8	78.4	34.4	76.1	
Newton city	9 599	8.4	3.3	2.5	.8	2.1	2 582	14.4	10.7	10.0	45.5	85.1	43.4	82.1	
Wichita city	190 293	8.5	3.7	4.1	2.0	3.0	36 016	18.9	14.4	10.2	47.1	83.8	25.2	81.8	
Winfield city	6 466	9.4	4.4	2.8	1.2	2.3	1 838	17.7	12.2	12.1	49.2	84.6	20.8	82.0	

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level	
	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level								Number	Percent of all families	
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over				
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years						
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent					Number	Percent
The State -----	13 300	27 291	32 966	14 795	2 391 824	274 623	11.5	90 624	13.9	59 370	12.8	38 303	12.0	55 341	8.3	
District 1 -----	11 328	23 433	28 624	12 060	598 017	73 599	12.3	24 103	14.7	16 039	13.4	12 852	13.2	15 213	9.0	
COUNTY																
Barber County -----	10 664	21 476	26 577	10 341	5 785	628	10.9	183	11.8	126	10.7	138	11.9	140	8.2	
Barton County -----	11 394	23 432	28 969	12 706	28 662	3 392	11.8	1 266	16.3	779	14.0	461	10.0	705	8.6	
Chase County -----	10 258	20 128	22 440	10 804	2 954	539	18.2	183	23.9	117	20.6	76	11.9	139	15.6	
Cheyenne County -----	11 165	21 750	25 984	11 604	3 180	484	15.2	144	19.2	104	18.9	116	15.3	110	11.6	
Clark County -----	11 804	24 003	26 631	12 969	2 355	131	5.6	20	3.4	17	3.8	56	10.6	20	2.9	
Clay County -----	11 431	21 896	25 886	10 789	8 892	1 119	12.6	433	18.3	285	16.1	215	11.5	248	9.4	
Cloud County -----	10 853	20 782	25 654	11 229	10 658	1 661	15.6	403	15.5	245	12.7	436	18.2	282	9.3	
Comanche County -----	10 587	19 421	24 057	10 500	2 212	380	17.2	130	23.5	87	21.6	83	15.5	82	13.0	
Decatur County -----	10 609	20 131	26 250	9 779	3 857	559	14.5	173	16.9	121	16.2	144	17.1	129	11.2	
Dickinson County -----	11 407	22 935	28 019	12 193	18 469	2 083	11.3	737	15.1	483	13.3	372	10.8	468	8.7	
Edwards County -----	11 895	21 904	25 784	13 598	3 677	466	12.7	158	17.3	103	14.8	92	11.3	91	8.5	
Ellis County -----	11 459	22 466	31 144	11 231	24 888	3 704	14.9	833	12.4	516	10.5	599	18.8	704	10.8	
Ellsworth County -----	9 801	20 064	26 332	10 769	5 926	725	12.2	182	12.2	131	11.7	222	16.6	166	9.9	
Finney County -----	11 278	27 645	31 383	15 463	32 462	3 447	10.6	1 268	11.5	819	10.7	308	13.5	648	7.7	
Ford County -----	11 114	25 041	30 613	14 548	26 402	3 143	11.9	1 120	14.6	705	13.3	313	10.0	592	8.3	
Gove County -----	10 859	23 377	28 275	10 826	3 193	356	11.1	98	11.1	61	9.2	84	13.8	87	9.3	
Graham County -----	11 472	22 047	27 742	9 555	3 482	532	15.3	166	17.8	93	12.9	145	21.6	98	9.9	
Grant County -----	10 757	30 173	32 241	13 321	1 083	1 083	15.4	484	20.0	382	21.0	117	21.0	234	11.9	
Gray County -----	11 669	25 872	28 678	15 366	5 307	536	10.1	218	12.6	133	10.5	57	8.6	121	8.2	
Greeley County -----	11 641	25 709	31 989	13 125	1 735	160	9.2	41	7.8	30	7.8	32	12.9	42	8.7	
Hamilton County -----	12 366	22 500	29 483	10 441	2 326	263	11.3	87	14.4	61	13.8	54	12.6	51	7.7	
Haskell County -----	10 990	26 761	30 632	16 929	3 853	292	7.6	83	6.6	61	6.6	50	13.4	86	8.0	
Hodgeman County -----	10 347	23 788	26 296	13 235	2 135	211	9.9	88	14.7	70	16.4	49	12.9	48	7.4	
Jewell County -----	9 698	18 839	21 875	10 771	4 215	624	14.8	132	13.0	101	13.5	189	18.3	158	12.4	
Keamy County -----	11 412	29 303	32 077	18 566	3 965	409	10.3	192	14.3	119	12.3	35	8.2	84	7.8	
Kiowa County -----	10 607	22 628	28 099	11 274	3 494	487	13.9	174	18.8	120	17.4	64	8.7	109	10.8	
Lane County -----	12 159	23 532	30 506	14 083	2 323	267	11.5	81	12.7	63	13.1	77	17.0	61	9.0	
Lincoln County -----	9 668	18 652	25 223	8 387	3 570	563	15.8	158	18.2	110	16.6	117	13.4	123	11.5	
Logan County -----	10 878	22 126	26 731	13 269	3 020	351	11.6	134	16.4	99	16.3	85	15.2	73	8.5	
Lyon County -----	11 251	24 050	30 262	12 268	32 619	4 599	14.1	1 327	14.6	889	13.7	464	11.6	818	9.5	
McPherson County -----	11 970	27 003	32 482	12 461	25 601	1 806	7.1	656	9.4	423	8.2	354	8.4	360	4.8	
Marion County (pt.) -----	10 477	21 940	27 310	9 890	10 637	1 156	10.9	319	12.4	203	10.7	323	13.5	245	7.9	
Marshall County -----	10 166	20 597	25 249	10 108	11 413	1 545	13.5	440	14.5	299	13.6	387	15.9	330	10.1	
Meade County -----	10 887	23 403	27 857	13 210	4 147	483	11.6	161	14.0	115	13.4	87	12.0	103	8.6	
Mitchell County -----	10 465	22 159	26 502	10 862	6 850	769	11.2	209	11.5	131	9.6	204	14.2	155	8.0	
Morris County -----	11 451	22 202	27 437	11 332	6 075	824	13.6	291	19.2	205	18.3	212	16.6	196	10.4	
Morton County -----	12 669	25 659	30 785	13 487	3 407	552	16.2	262	24.6	203	26.2	48	11.7	109	11.4	
Ness County -----	11 034	23 594	28 229	10 984	3 979	435	10.9	126	11.7	102	12.1	130	15.3	84	7.3	
Norton County -----	10 912	21 259	28 972	11 826	5 379	735	13.7	243	18.7	135	14.2	180	14.7	144	9.2	
Osborne County -----	9 913	18 365	23 500	10 018	4 719	658	13.9	194	16.8	156	18.9	188	15.7	137	9.7	
Ottawa County -----	10 358	21 852	26 410	10 723	5 498	504	9.2	172	12.1	129	12.1	116	11.0	114	7.9	
Pawnee County -----	12 531	23 898	28 759	14 403	6 885	733	10.6	226	13.5	166	13.3	95	7.0	159	7.0	
Phillips County -----	10 270	20 918	26 541	9 398	6 398	847	13.2	180	11.1	114	9.4	271	20.1	202	11.0	
Prairie County -----	12 488	23 865	30 481	14 570	9 415	927	9.8	287	11.6	198	10.6	175	10.1	213	7.8	
Rawlins County -----	10 468	21 332	25 818	10 553	3 339	429	12.8	141	15.8	100	14.6	89	13.3	85	9.1	
Republic County -----	12 074	24 665	29 549	12 908	59 308	6 411	10.8	2 026	13.1	1 289	11.4	990	10.8	1 353	7.9	
Rice County -----	10 890	20 224	25 637	10 431	6 247	772	12.4	276	18.8	205	19.1	179	11.4	164	8.7	
Rooks County -----	10 139	21 088	27 406	11 493	10 107	1 633	16.2	658	23.8	456	22.7	291	14.9	352	12.2	
Rush County -----	10 223	20 113	24 601	10 444	5 900	894	15.2	292	18.3	194	16.8	212	17.9	220	12.1	
	10 516	19 356	25 489	9 310	3 758	452	12.0	124	13.9	84	12.5	127	14.3	93	8.0	
Russell County -----	11 338	20 843	26 508	10 118	7 669	1 037	13.5	298	16.4	214	15.5	293	16.6	229	9.9	
Saline County -----	13 153	25 728	31 030	14 116	48 396	5 801	12.0	2 037	15.8	1 329	14.3	858	13.1	1 155	8.5	
Scott County -----	11 332	25 474	29 267	12 667	5 199	471	9.1	97	6.5	82	7.5	106	13.8	103	6.9	
Seward County -----	11 341	26 055	29 810	15 342	18 428	2 719	14.8	1 200	20.9	767	18.7	178	10.5	556	11.0	
Sheridan County -----	9 889	21 540	25 135	12 721	3 001	493	16.4	162	18.5	90	13.8	86	16.8	113	13.1	
Sherman County -----	10 356	21 138	25 770	11 540	6 763	1 102	16.3	370	20.2	236	18.3	146	14.0	253	13.3	
Smith County -----	9 574	18 834	22 261	10 091	4 912	754	15.4	219	19.8	154	18.4	203	15.8	156	10.5	
Stafford County -----	10 496	19 778	25 000	10 701	5 205	706	13.6	205	15.1	134	13.6	151	13.2	156	10.2	
Stanton County -----	11 025	24 545	28 993	11 719	2 302	340	14.8	147	19.4	102	18.8	48	21.0	61	9.5	
Stevens County -----	11 584	27 549	30 462	12 750	4 972	585	11.8	221	14.4	163	14.6	69	10.2	124	8.6	
Thomas County -----	10 551	22 247	27 470	12 769	7 968	1 140	14.3	374	16.1	252	14.7	179	15.7	208	9.5	
Trego County -----	10 464	19 921	25 851	10 244	3 603	435	12.1	112	11.5	89	11.6	125	15.8	103	9.7	
Wabawsee County -----	11 280	27 727	31 802	12 262	6 477	594	9.2	170	9.6	107	8.1	144	13.4	107	5.7	
Wallace County -----	9 366	20 417	23 950	12 431	1 796	359	20.0	157	29.5	107	27.6	38	13.8	79	16.0	
Washington County -----	9 595	19 424	24 134	9 110	6 905	1 028	14.9	259	15.0	210	16.1	289	16.9	217	10.9	
Wichita County -----	10 196	23 395	25 288	13 456	2 692	276	10.3	96	11.4	66	10.8	31	8.3	58	7.6	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Dodge City city -----	11 064	24 789	30 349	14 227	20 305	2 553	12.6	896	15.2	543	13.7	238	10.6	474	8.8	
Emporia city -----	11 159	22 621	29 751	11 973	23 487	3 927	16.7	1 059	16.5	681	15.2	342	12.2	661	11.1	
Garden City city -----	11 853	27 981	32 235	15 097	23 553	2 181	9.3	678	8.7	462	8.5	266	14.0	406	6.6	
Great Bend city -----	11 937	23 304	30 176	12 530	15 124	2 235	14.8	852	21.4	523	18.6	247	10.2	460	10.8	
Hays city -----	12 430	23 259	32 751	11 293	17 424	2 660	15.3	552	11.9	334	9.8	350	16.9	453	10.2	
Hutchinson city -----	11 849	23 557	28 590	13 353	36 695	4 413	12.0	1 403	15.4	880	13.6	595	10.1	949	9.1	
Liberal city -----	11 481	26 554	30 052	15 793	16 258	2 380	14.6	1 083	21.7	695	19.5	165	10.6	484	10.8	
McPherson city -----	12 887	27 890	35 187	14 561	11 661	836	7.2	308	9.9	198	8.9	127	7.5	160	4.8	
Salina city -----	13 044	25 084	30 424	14 058	41 452	5 072	12.2	1 778	16.2	1 129	14.5	723	12.7	989	8.6	
District 2 -----	11 662	24 903	30 340	13 163	583 540	78 186	13.4	25 407	16.0	16 787	14.8	11 241	13.7	15 833	9.8	

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)		Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level								Number	Percent of all families
						All oges		Reloted children				Persons 65 years and over			
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years					
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
District 2—Con.															
COUNTY															
Allen County	9 889	20 774	25 426	9 583	14 177	2 198	15.5	744	19.2	511	17.8	383	15.1	504	12.4
Anderson County	10 190	21 956	25 914	11 329	7 669	996	13.0	298	14.7	165	10.9	220	13.7	192	8.9
Atchison County	10 144	22 339	26 772	12 480	15 953	2 524	15.8	920	21.0	584	18.0	506	18.6	559	12.8
Bourbon County	9 958	20 367	25 462	9 468	14 491	2 851	19.7	936	24.4	601	21.6	660	23.4	624	15.1
Brown County	10 299	20 392	24 728	10 611	10 835	1 804	16.6	656	21.7	426	19.2	337	15.5	391	12.8
Cherokee County	9 705	19 001	22 703	8 740	21 020	4 254	20.2	1 675	30.2	1 159	28.1	608	17.3	961	15.9
Coffey County	11 451	24 435	27 874	12 317	8 236	736	8.9	175	7.8	125	7.4	206	13.6	175	7.3
Crawford County	10 507	19 616	26 516	9 519	34 088	6 399	18.8	1 744	21.6	1 122	18.8	1 097	16.8	1 185	12.8
Danliphon County	9 465	22 102	26 317	10 604	7 859	1 246	15.9	399	19.1	296	19.0	254	18.0	287	12.9
Douglas County (pt.)	14 186	36 463	40 250	17 417	2 849	161	5.7	46	5.9	31	6.2	31	9.7	37	4.3
Franklin County	11 483	24 981	30 210	11 689	21 460	2 540	11.8	862	14.1	649	14.8	431	13.4	569	9.3
Geary County	9 996	21 905	24 231	14 467	28 753	4 612	16.0	2 026	22.9	1 065	19.1	226	10.4	1 113	13.3
Jackson County	10 891	25 398	30 572	10 330	11 366	1 368	12.0	394	12.0	255	10.4	309	17.6	310	9.6
Jefferson County	12 267	29 048	33 460	13 726	15 481	1 332	8.6	519	12.1	390	12.2	269	12.3	285	6.3
Lobette County	10 815	21 871	27 919	11 096	22 828	3 322	14.6	1 191	19.4	841	18.7	646	16.4	696	10.8
Leavenworth County	12 822	32 500	36 820	15 934	55 073	4 302	7.8	1 555	9.2	1 039	8.3	666	12.2	906	5.9
Linn County	11 001	21 287	24 692	10 098	8 071	1 222	15.1	366	17.2	295	18.4	329	20.1	275	11.7
Nemohio County	10 738	22 144	26 786	10 579	10 353	1 517	14.7	548	18.5	419	19.6	348	16.9	324	11.4
Neosho County	10 402	22 299	27 613	11 373	16 553	2 271	13.7	736	16.9	494	15.6	449	15.1	544	11.3
Osage County	10 823	24 867	28 960	12 126	14 915	1 625	10.9	558	13.4	402	12.8	329	13.9	394	9.0
Pottawatomie County	10 984	25 305	29 932	12 094	15 814	1 585	10.0	519	11.0	350	10.3	315	14.4	304	6.9
Riley County	10 067	21 700	28 511	11 792	54 516	11 557	21.2	2 349	16.5	1 355	14.6	322	8.1	1 557	11.4
Shawnee County	14 091	29 879	35 987	17 965	157 104	15 735	10.0	5 563	13.7	3 793	13.0	1 843	9.4	3 197	7.4
Wilson County	9 734	18 776	23 635	9 057	10 119	1 554	15.4	476	18.1	318	16.2	345	16.1	342	11.7
Woodson County	10 424	19 637	24 185	10 984	3 957	475	12.0	152	15.3	102	13.6	112	11.2	102	8.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Atchison city	10 028	21 128	26 269	11 792	9 832	1 699	17.3	617	23.1	401	20.4	386	21.1	337	13.0
Fort Riley North CDP	8 105	21 003	20 968	—	7 054	1 147	16.3	670	19.2	380	17.2	—	—	254	14.0
Junction City city	9 792	20 653	23 139	13 808	20 271	3 576	17.6	1 534	26.0	822	22.4	191	10.8	875	14.8
Leavenworth city	12 827	30 156	34 990	16 618	31 168	2 975	9.5	1 084	11.0	698	9.9	493	15.3	617	7.4
Manhattan city	11 273	21 531	33 776	11 560	35 075	8 620	24.6	1 081	14.5	671	13.1	213	7.4	808	10.1
Ottawa city	11 382	22 625	28 664	12 031	10 394	1 433	13.8	491	17.0	369	18.2	226	12.7	308	10.8
Parsons city	11 146	21 655	28 847	11 458	11 251	1 616	14.4	598	19.7	427	19.6	319	16.1	315	10.1
Pittsburg city	10 289	17 027	24 391	9 355	16 701	4 028	24.1	1 064	28.7	672	25.1	519	16.9	630	14.8
Topeka city	13 680	26 774	32 758	17 711	116 427	14 292	12.3	5 120	17.9	3 467	17.5	1 630	9.9	2 897	9.3
District 3	16 585	34 275	41 605	19 598	604 199	56 712	9.4	17 636	11.0	11 626	10.3	5 743	9.5	10 435	6.4
COUNTY															
Douglas County (pt.)	11 923	24 774	35 297	12 534	70 061	14 851	21.2	2 111	13.6	1 405	13.1	531	9.1	1 685	10.3
Johnson County	20 592	42 741	50 348	25 479	351 866	12 667	3.6	3 682	3.9	2 421	3.7	1 688	5.3	2 499	2.5
Miami County	12 563	29 259	34 424	11 799	22 482	1 823	8.1	515	8.3	342	7.5	378	12.6	336	5.2
Wyandotte County	10 656	23 780	28 672	13 379	159 790	27 371	17.1	11 328	25.1	7 458	23.3	3 146	15.8	5 915	13.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Kansas City city	10 478	23 307	28 082	13 320	147 873	26 433	17.9	11 000	26.3	7 235	24.5	2 979	16.0	5 726	14.6
Lawrence city	11 760	22 900	34 996	12 416	57 720	13 928	24.1	1 922	15.8	1 284	15.6	380	8.7	1 477	11.5
Leawood city	34 275	74 980	79 241	38 505	19 670	250	1.3	29	.5	18	.4	70	2.8	62	1.0
Lenexa city	20 202	46 935	54 369	25 314	33 680	1 446	4.3	405	4.3	274	4.1	126	7.7	262	2.9
Merriam city	16 901	34 013	40 980	24 790	11 645	906	7.8	313	12.0	191	11.0	62	5.4	197	6.1
Olathe city	14 696	39 742	44 572	22 437	61 946	2 569	4.1	817	4.0	490	3.5	284	11.1	557	3.3
Overland Park city	21 214	44 246	52 412	26 441	111 020	3 142	2.8	792	2.9	590	3.1	458	4.3	585	1.9
Prairie Village city	25 216	43 750	51 020	29 054	23 166	597	2.6	189	3.6	149	4.2	122	3.0	100	1.4
Shawnee city	17 268	39 206	45 709	23 531	37 905	1 540	4.1	499	5.0	279	3.9	136	5.1	347	3.3
District 4	13 623	28 308	34 210	15 448	606 068	66 126	10.9	23 478	14.1	14 918	12.7	8 467	10.8	13 860	8.2
COUNTY															
Butler County	13 260	31 012	36 137	12 519	49 572	4 016	8.1	1 266	8.9	896	8.5	724	11.7	843	5.9
Chautauquo County	9 043	17 067	21 426	9 236	4 249	881	20.7	273	26.8	181	24.1	216	20.0	189	15.1
Cowley County	11 624	25 047	31 107	12 008	35 008	3 720	10.6	1 250	13.2	871	12.5	628	11.3	791	7.8
Elk County	10 390	17 730	25 091	7 872	3 244	568	17.5	130	18.4	73	14.4	179	19.8	138	14.2
Greenwood County	10 694	19 481	24 720	9 576	7 678	1 118	14.6	328	17.7	239	17.2	230	12.4	264	11.9
Harper County	10 717	21 226	26 358	10 295	6 953	831	12.0	239	13.7	181	14.1	235	15.6	193	9.4
Harvey County	12 725	27 539	32 955	13 128	29 380	2 486	8.5	757	9.4	547	9.3	405	8.9	466	5.5
Kingman County	10 676	22 763	27 491	10 488	8 139	944	11.6	298	13.6	198	12.3	250	16.1	209	9.0
Marion County (pt.)	10 065	20 233	25 833	10 167	1 417	183	12.9	56	16.6	33	12.3	44	15.5	38	9.2
Montgomery County	10 837	20 864	27 063	10 156	37 862	5 937	15.7	1 954	19.9	1 187	16.9	1 058	15.1	1 296	11.9
Sedgwick County	14 555	30 216	36 194	17 375	397 274	43 458	10.9	16 355	14.9	10 118	13.3	4 057	9.3	8 995	8.3
Sumner County	11 944	26 885	32 772	11 341	25 292	1 984	7.8	572	7.8	394	7.3	441	11.0	438	6.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Arkansas City city	11 374	22 536	28 883	11 378	12 310	1 449	11.8	519	16.0	345	14.5	259	11.9	287	8.1
Coffeyville city	10 040	17 252	24 329	9 306	12 410	2 558	20.6	904	28.3	594	26.4	422	16.0	585	16.9
Derby city	16 227	45 795	49 020	21 019	14 568	425	2.9	204	4.1	148	4.0	34	4.0	75	1.8
El Dorado city	13 251	24 859	32 335	9 008	11 304	1 512	13.4	429	15.4	321	15.9	294	14.7	245	7.7
Newton city	12 055	25 077	31 949	12 802	16 091	1 529	9.5	433	10.0	322	10.6	255	9.9	298	6.6
Wichita city	14 516	28 024	34 610	17 281	299 234	37 321	12.5	13 819	17.5	8 450	15.8	3 446	9.6	7 674	9.5
Winfield city	11 145	23 112	30 651	12 076	10 570	1 283	12.1	400	14.5	262	13.1	228	12.4	262	8.9

Table 23. **Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												Persons for whom poverty status is determined			
		Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)					
		Persons 3 years and over—Enrolled in elementary or high school	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Civilian labor force		Percent unemployed							
			Total	Not in labor force				Total	Total								
											Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level			
District 2 -----	619 385	1 689	492	52	30	4 120	75.8	8.5	5 361	3 223	9.6	8 059	7 144	24.8	1 714	30.2	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																	
All areas -----	1 801	242	63	8	8	466	68.0	1.1	592	337	13.6	4 993	973	36.2	276	35.9	
Iowa Reservation, KS-NE (pt.) -----	210	23	—	—	—	39	89.7	—	46	38	5.3	7 125	82	3.7	25	—	
Kickapoo Reservation, KS -----	478	80	34	—	—	173	71.7	—	229	123	14.6	4 831	366	36.9	87	34.5	
Potawatomi (Kansas) Reservation, KS -----	1 079	125	26	8	8	242	62.8	2.1	302	164	15.9	4 846	499	42.9	153	45.1	
Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservation and Trust Lands, KS-NE (pt.) -----	34	14	3	—	—	12	50.0	—	15	12	—	3 402	26	—	11	—	
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA																	
All areas -----	299	12	6	—	—	6	100.0	—	17	11	—	9 183	23	—	12	—	
Delaware-Muncie TDSA, KS (state) -----	299	12	6	—	—	6	100.0	—	17	11	—	9 183	23	—	12	—	

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	641 760	170 515	156 050	154 753	160 442
1, detached	572 695	152 766	138 689	139 836	141 404
1, attached	13 873	1 554	1 552	7 740	3 027
2	3 085	740	910	656	779
3 or 4	1 907	340	538	377	652
5 to 9	1 236	108	226	639	263
10 to 19	708	78	242	262	126
20 to 49	456	67	284	72	33
50 or more	319	—	94	7	218
Mobile home or trailer	45 207	14 249	12 870	4 751	13 337
Other	2 274	613	645	413	603
Renter-occupied housing units	302 966	69 046	74 297	80 694	78 929
1, detached	116 099	37 083	29 437	18 918	30 661
1, attached	19 339	1 998	5 098	8 183	4 060
2	25 341	6 087	6 444	5 673	7 137
3 or 4	32 569	6 701	7 008	9 262	9 598
5 to 9	28 588	4 396	6 620	12 359	5 213
10 to 19	30 597	3 082	6 012	13 166	8 337
20 to 49	21 225	1 974	4 791	7 487	6 973
50 or more	11 778	1 507	2 905	3 953	3 413
Mobile home or trailer	14 585	5 539	5 322	923	2 801
Other	2 845	679	660	770	736
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
All housing units	1 044 112	273 361	255 026	252 918	262 807
1989 to March 1990	13 656	1 700	3 257	5 297	3 402
1985 to 1988	72 923	9 348	14 563	33 812	15 200
1980 to 1984	90 379	19 919	19 787	24 460	26 213
1970 to 1979	211 563	53 306	56 303	54 116	47 838
1960 to 1969	144 371	33 499	36 644	45 365	28 863
1950 to 1959	165 656	35 994	31 461	42 303	55 898
1940 to 1949	89 456	24 568	18 581	18 188	28 119
1939 or earlier	256 108	95 027	74 430	29 377	57 274
Median	1961	1955	1961	1968	1958
BEDROOMS					
All housing units	1 044 112	273 361	255 026	252 918	262 807
No bedroom	13 355	2 126	3 175	3 399	4 655
1 bedroom	119 162	26 368	28 824	30 676	33 294
2 bedrooms	339 399	90 623	86 316	72 770	89 690
3 bedrooms	395 135	102 963	100 090	92 371	99 711
4 bedrooms	144 467	39 368	30 507	45 957	28 635
5 or more bedrooms	32 594	11 913	6 114	7 745	6 822
Owner-occupied housing units	641 760	170 515	156 050	154 753	160 442
No bedroom	782	134	205	220	223
1 bedroom	15 541	3 987	4 686	2 711	4 157
2 bedrooms	171 548	48 104	45 469	30 552	47 423
3 bedrooms	304 384	77 326	76 198	72 284	78 576
4 bedrooms	122 474	31 654	24 504	41 877	24 439
5 or more bedrooms	27 031	9 310	4 988	7 109	5 624
Renter-occupied housing units	302 966	69 046	74 297	80 694	78 929
No bedroom	9 349	1 229	1 761	2 745	3 614
1 bedroom	82 760	15 986	19 372	23 917	23 485
2 bedrooms	124 511	27 905	29 879	34 314	32 413
3 bedrooms	66 659	16 924	17 743	16 444	15 548
4 bedrooms	15 676	5 252	4 647	2 797	2 980
5 or more bedrooms	4 011	1 750	895	477	889

Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
PLUMBING FACILITIES					
All housing units	1 044 112	273 361	255 026	252 918	262 807
Complete plumbing facilities	1 036 261	269 849	252 700	252 217	261 495
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7 851	3 512	2 326	701	1 312
Owner-occupied housing units	641 760	170 515	156 050	154 753	160 442
Complete plumbing facilities	639 270	169 672	155 082	154 481	160 035
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 490	843	968	272	407
Renter-occupied housing units	302 966	69 046	74 297	80 694	78 929
Complete plumbing facilities	301 761	68 722	73 936	80 492	78 611
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 205	324	361	202	318
SOURCE OF WATER					
All housing units	1 044 112	273 361	255 026	252 918	262 807
Public system or private company	934 508	216 263	234 848	249 651	233 746
Individual drilled well	90 689	51 150	13 168	1 293	25 078
Individual dug well	13 418	4 859	4 492	884	3 183
Some other source	5 497	1 089	2 518	1 090	800
SEWAGE DISPOSAL					
All housing units	1 044 112	273 361	255 026	252 918	262 807
Public sewer	847 767	205 061	190 335	229 534	222 837
Sepic tank or cesspool	187 398	64 634	61 807	22 939	38 018
Other means	8 947	3 666	2 884	445	1 952
KITCHEN FACILITIES					
All housing units	1 044 112	273 361	255 026	252 918	262 807
Complete kitchen facilities	1 032 537	268 099	252 188	251 672	260 578
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	11 575	5 262	2 838	1 246	2 229
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	944 726	239 561	230 347	235 447	239 371
Utility gas	717 469	179 073	158 931	198 486	180 979
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	83 029	33 528	27 966	5 507	16 028
Electricity	111 066	18 465	28 488	28 216	35 897
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2 706	896	1 224	334	252
Coal or coke	80	22	32	20	6
Wood	26 947	6 594	12 684	2 279	5 390
Solar energy	545	136	109	166	134
Other fuel	2 262	707	730	318	507
No fuel used	622	140	183	121	178
TELEPHONE IN UNIT					
Occupied housing units	944 726	239 561	230 347	235 447	239 371
Telephone in unit	902 993	227 360	218 978	229 276	227 379
No telephone in unit	41 733	12 201	11 369	6 171	11 992
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Owner-occupied housing units	641 760	170 515	156 050	154 753	160 442
None	21 547	5 839	6 176	4 626	4 906
1	158 047	43 770	38 419	35 656	40 202
2	291 853	74 676	67 135	76 896	73 146
3 or more	170 313	46 230	44 320	37 575	42 188
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Renter-occupied housing units	302 966	69 046	74 297	80 694	78 929
None	38 551	7 771	10 192	9 634	10 954
1	144 020	32 103	35 347	39 010	37 560
2	93 702	21 332	22 544	25 921	23 905
3 or more	26 693	7 840	6 214	6 129	6 510
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM					
Owner-occupied housing units	641 760	170 515	156 050	154 753	160 442
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 490	843	968	272	407
1.00 or less	2 398	809	943	260	386
1.01 or more	92	34	25	12	21
Renter-occupied housing units	302 966	69 046	74 297	80 694	78 929
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 205	324	361	202	318
1.00 or less	1 058	314	319	158	267
1.01 or more	147	10	42	44	51
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER					
Occupied housing units	225 893	69 895	58 010	42 579	55 409
Owner-occupied housing units	182 273	58 701	46 909	32 345	44 318
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 333	446	550	132	205
No telephone in unit	3 764	1 217	1 112	458	977
No vehicle available	32 184	8 085	9 099	7 256	7 744

Table 26. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
Occupied housing units	944 726	239 561	230 347	235 447	239 371
PERSONS IN UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	641 760	170 515	156 050	154 753	160 442
1 person	131 084	38 126	32 911	27 102	32 945
2 persons	236 990	66 876	58 163	53 172	58 779
3 persons	105 014	23 509	25 373	29 337	26 795
4 persons	103 638	24 954	24 588	28 456	25 640
5 persons	45 338	11 955	10 453	11 801	11 129
6 persons	13 610	3 805	3 132	3 162	3 511
7 or more persons	6 086	1 290	1 430	1 723	1 643
Median	2.30	2.20	2.28	2.45	2.30
Renter-occupied housing units	302 966	69 046	74 297	80 694	78 929
1 person	114 369	26 518	26 354	31 200	30 297
2 persons	79 882	16 464	19 039	24 019	20 360
3 persons	45 129	10 182	11 936	11 456	11 555
4 persons	37 017	8 824	10 060	8 583	9 550
5 persons	17 561	4 474	4 805	3 709	4 573
6 persons	5 898	1 705	1 389	1 079	1 725
7 or more persons	3 110	879	714	648	869
Median	1.96	1.99	2.07	1.88	1.95
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	641 760	170 515	156 050	154 753	160 442
1989 to March 1990	57 934	12 911	13 636	16 457	14 930
1985 to 1988	155 252	33 286	35 716	46 626	39 624
1980 to 1984	103 610	27 282	25 297	23 953	27 078
1970 to 1979	153 149	43 701	39 355	33 662	36 431
1960 to 1969	80 296	23 677	19 279	18 206	19 134
1959 or earlier	91 519	29 658	22 767	15 849	23 245
Renter-occupied housing units	302 966	69 046	74 297	80 694	78 929
1989 to March 1990	148 580	32 093	37 773	39 990	38 724
1985 to 1988	102 188	22 446	24 214	28 956	26 572
1980 to 1984	28 258	7 470	6 732	6 552	7 504
1970 to 1979	16 501	4 399	3 816	3 992	4 294
1960 to 1969	4 048	1 256	974	735	1 083
1959 or earlier	3 391	1 382	788	469	752
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER					
Owner-occupied housing units	641 760	170 515	156 050	154 753	160 442
Under 25 years	9 335	2 304	2 654	1 937	2 440
25 to 34 years	99 563	23 782	22 607	27 298	25 876
35 to 44 years	141 450	32 646	32 474	40 820	35 510
45 to 54 years	104 245	25 058	25 389	28 344	25 454
55 to 64 years	104 894	28 024	26 017	24 009	26 844
65 to 74 years	100 575	30 076	25 335	19 953	25 211
75 years and over	81 698	28 625	21 574	12 392	19 107
Renter-occupied housing units	302 966	69 046	74 297	80 694	78 929
Under 25 years	51 257	11 167	14 076	14 198	11 816
25 to 34 years	104 556	22 776	24 843	29 682	27 255
35 to 44 years	58 077	12 414	13 876	15 780	16 007
45 to 54 years	27 058	6 685	6 160	6 393	7 820
55 to 64 years	18 398	4 810	4 241	4 407	4 940
65 to 74 years	18 200	4 379	4 328	4 762	4 731
75 years and over	25 420	6 815	6 773	5 472	6 360
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS					
Condominium housing units	18 235	1 568	3 419	9 170	4 078
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	9 306	649	1 376	5 413	1 868
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	7 161	765	1 637	2 969	1 790
Vacant condominium housing units	1 768	154	406	788	420
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 556	32 001	34 678	52 111	40 218
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 849	19 691	19 821	24 943	22 484
GROSS RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	289 751	63 316	70 495	79 471	76 469
Less than \$100	5 116	1 531	1 344	1 169	1 072
\$100 to \$199	27 170	10 087	7 839	4 240	5 004
\$200 to \$299	54 831	17 913	15 085	6 698	15 135
\$300 to \$399	69 023	15 893	17 920	14 847	20 363
\$400 to \$499	57 716	8 169	12 749	20 926	15 872
\$500 to \$599	30 350	2 522	5 309	14 190	8 329
\$600 to \$749	19 349	1 181	2 988	10 189	4 991
\$750 to \$999	7 529	385	1 177	4 108	1 859
\$1,000 or more	2 789	109	418	1 558	704
No cash rent	15 878	5 526	5 666	1 546	3 140
Median (dollars)	372	297	344	454	376
Mean (dollars)	392	310	360	473	398

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	507 512	126 605	113 887	137 269	129 751
With a mortgage	306 884	61 455	63 865	100 411	81 153
Less than \$200	2 722	1 164	683	314	561
\$200 to \$299	17 178	6 047	4 541	2 548	4 042
\$300 to \$399	35 655	11 494	9 280	6 440	8 441
\$400 to \$499	43 866	11 899	11 176	9 544	11 247
\$500 to \$599	43 386	10 673	9 846	10 742	12 125
\$600 to \$799	69 511	12 329	14 167	22 919	20 096
\$800 to \$999	45 556	4 678	8 134	19 878	12 866
\$1,000 to \$1,499	36 171	2 571	4 889	19 731	8 980
\$1,500 to \$1,999	8 187	403	812	5 131	1 841
\$2,000 or more	4 652	197	337	3 164	954
Median (dollars)	628	501	564	780	638
Mean (dollars)	715	548	624	879	709
Not mortgaged	200 628	65 150	50 022	36 858	48 598
Less than \$100	11 525	5 588	3 294	644	1 999
\$100 to \$199	104 464	39 471	28 029	13 349	23 615
\$200 to \$299	63 101	15 994	14 798	15 234	17 075
\$300 to \$399	14 928	3 041	2 850	4 866	4 171
\$400 or more	6 610	1 056	1 051	2 765	1 738
Median (dollars)	187	169	180	224	195
Mean (dollars)	203	180	192	247	213
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	507 512	126 605	113 887	137 269	129 751
Less than \$20,000	132 955	44 797	34 091	21 862	32 205
Less than 20 percent	54 299	21 269	14 326	6 410	12 294
20 to 24 percent	17 291	5 932	4 586	2 520	4 253
25 to 29 percent	12 783	4 173	3 399	1 986	3 225
30 to 34 percent	9 741	2 900	2 568	1 791	2 482
35 percent or more	35 911	9 686	8 681	8 402	9 142
Not computed	2 930	837	531	753	809
Median	23.1	20.6	22.7	29.1	24.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	130 654	37 469	32 184	28 689	32 312
Less than 20 percent	79 929	26 441	21 075	13 559	18 854
20 to 24 percent	19 252	5 453	4 698	4 145	4 956
25 to 29 percent	14 159	2 941	3 129	4 293	3 796
30 to 34 percent	8 033	1 402	1 604	2 668	2 359
35 percent or more	9 255	1 232	1 672	4 016	2 335
Not computed	26	6	7	8	12
Median	16.3	14.2	15.3	20.9	17.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	106 762	24 603	23 426	29 236	29 497
Less than 20 percent	72 916	20 058	17 172	16 002	19 684
20 to 24 percent	18 747	3 050	3 680	6 366	5 651
25 to 29 percent	9 510	1 055	1 739	4 054	2 662
30 to 34 percent	3 505	295	604	1 677	929
35 percent or more	2 082	145	229	1 137	571
Not computed	2	—	2	—	—
Median	14.6	12.3	13.6	18.3	15.0
\$50,000 or more	137 141	19 736	24 186	57 482	35 737
Less than 20 percent	110 368	18 135	20 941	42 289	29 003
20 to 24 percent	17 070	1 131	2 178	9 208	4 553
25 to 29 percent	6 410	283	759	3 918	1 450
30 to 34 percent	1 879	129	195	1 137	418
35 percent or more	1 317	42	98	906	271
Not computed	97	16	15	24	42
Median	12.4	10.9	11.5	13.6	12.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	289 751	63 316	70 495	79 471	76 469
Less than \$10,000	79 755	19 579	21 623	18 415	20 138
Less than 20 percent	2 945	1 055	709	605	576
20 to 24 percent	4 823	1 409	1 339	1 023	1 052
25 to 29 percent	5 674	1 773	1 764	1 104	1 033
30 to 34 percent	5 336	1 710	1 714	942	970
35 percent or more	52 821	11 274	14 099	13 041	14 407
Not computed	8 156	2 358	1 998	1 700	2 100
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	79 214	18 937	20 634	18 854	20 789
Less than 20 percent	12 083	5 029	3 225	1 182	2 647
20 to 24 percent	13 600	4 295	4 039	1 898	3 368
25 to 29 percent	14 279	3 173	3 573	3 238	4 295
30 to 34 percent	12 501	2 159	3 075	3 744	3 523
35 percent or more	22 110	2 634	4 962	8 417	6 097
Not computed	4 641	1 647	1 760	375	859
Median	29.1	24.2	28.0	33.9	29.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	81 430	16 977	18 492	23 708	22 253
Less than 20 percent	40 367	11 425	9 865	7 758	11 319
20 to 24 percent	20 174	2 724	4 079	7 690	5 681
25 to 29 percent	10 089	952	1 784	4 580	2 773
30 to 34 percent	3 742	222	657	1 851	1 012
35 percent or more	2 541	161	364	1 373	643
Not computed	4 517	1 493	1 743	456	825
Median	19.1	13.6	17.0	22.5	18.9
\$35,000 or more	49 352	7 823	9 746	18 494	13 289
Less than 20 percent	41 132	6 857	7 669	15 157	11 449
20 to 24 percent	4 246	147	772	2 368	959
25 to 29 percent	978	27	167	498	286
30 to 34 percent	221	7	31	116	67
35 percent or more	204	—	27	132	45
Not computed	2 571	785	1 080	223	483
Median	11.4	10.3	11.3	12.1	11.2

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Kansas					District 1	
	Race of Householder					Race of Householder	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black
TENURE							
Occupied housing units	868 467	47 524	7 887	7 924	23 972	229 685	2 393
Owner-occupied housing units	607 461	20 509	4 121	3 304	12 344	165 821	1 124
Renter-occupied housing units	261 006	27 015	3 766	4 620	11 628	63 864	1 269
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	477 532	18 931	3 097	2 742	10 255	123 152	959
With a mortgage	286 833	12 030	2 135	2 291	7 223	59 175	545
Less than \$300	18 195	1 118	208	34	553	6 900	107
\$300 to \$499	73 493	3 633	665	377	2 611	22 442	207
\$500 to \$699	75 315	3 277	598	514	1 950	17 459	159
\$700 to \$999	72 954	2 801	499	775	1 510	9 291	53
\$1,000 to \$1,499	34 576	985	147	311	476	2 506	10
\$1,500 or more	12 300	216	18	280	123	577	9
Not mortgaged	190 699	6 901	962	451	3 032	63 977	414
Less than \$100	10 962	412	67	12	132	5 501	33
\$100 to \$199	99 513	3 286	557	164	1 707	38 675	301
\$200 to \$299	59 750	2 393	285	173	954	15 757	76
\$300 to \$399	14 135	604	39	78	144	2 995	4
\$400 or more	6 339	206	14	24	95	1 049	—
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	248 158	26 841	3 673	4 596	11 447	58 173	1 264
Less than \$200	27 264	3 719	344	519	796	10 928	191
\$200 to \$299	46 614	4 490	878	1 201	2 698	16 403	344
\$300 to \$499	107 015	12 514	1 738	2 110	5 877	21 621	612
\$500 to \$749	43 761	4 291	527	543	1 292	3 493	63
\$750 to \$999	6 883	465	34	65	195	378	—
\$1,000 or more	2 686	70	—	29	23	106	3
No cash rent	13 935	1 292	152	129	566	5 244	51
Median (dollars)	381	373	362	349	366	295	323
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
Occupied housing units	868 467	47 524	7 887	7 924	23 972	229 685	2 393
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3 324	241	35	51	109	1 114	17
No vehicle available	47 838	9 530	743	729	2 245	12 627	370

State Congressional District	District 1 — Con.			District 2				
	Race of Householder—Con.			Race of Householder				
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
TENURE								
Occupied housing units	948	1 264	8 065	212 232	11 759	2 541	1 651	4 630
Owner-occupied housing units	483	584	3 929	148 741	4 364	1 395	559	2 365
Renter-occupied housing units	465	680	4 136	63 491	7 395	1 146	1 092	2 265
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	357	313	2 838	107 611	3 927	975	474	2 120
With a mortgage	223	225	1 982	59 882	2 408	648	356	1 365
Less than \$300	25	—	241	4 865	179	123	71	17
\$300 to \$499	72	75	908	19 203	740	253	52	469
\$500 to \$699	72	97	574	16 480	737	160	81	418
\$700 to \$999	32	40	207	13 602	544	89	140	345
\$1,000 to \$1,499	22	5	46	4 614	205	16	45	58
\$1,500 or more	—	8	6	1 118	3	7	21	4
Not mortgaged	134	88	856	47 729	1 519	327	118	755
Less than \$100	12	—	52	3 137	94	38	—	50
\$100 to \$199	79	45	602	26 709	906	196	42	435
\$200 to \$299	41	17	161	14 109	417	89	66	230
\$300 to \$399	2	26	16	2 749	87	2	3	14
\$400 or more	—	—	25	1 025	15	2	7	26
GROSS RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	450	678	4 100	59 838	7 319	1 108	1 076	2 188
Less than \$200	59	159	403	7 767	990	178	176	144
\$200 to \$299	134	207	1 266	13 097	1 169	305	302	419
\$300 to \$499	187	266	2 033	25 882	3 249	432	464	1 179
\$500 to \$749	—	12	138	7 077	962	109	64	230
\$750 to \$999	2	—	16	1 111	51	6	5	36
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	395	19	—	—	4
No cash rent	29	32	244	4 509	879	78	65	176
Median (dollars)	319	279	325	353	365	315	312	375
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
Occupied housing units	948	1 264	8 065	212 232	11 759	2 541	1 651	4 630
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	15	44	1 250	46	9	11	50
No vehicle available	72	57	684	13 398	2 289	278	193	529

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3						District 4					
	Race of Householder					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder					Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	209 515	19 265	1 618	2 629	5 574		217 035	14 107	2 780	2 380	5 703	
Owner-occupied housing units	142 354	9 057	805	1 162	3 177		150 545	5 964	1 438	999	2 873	
Renter-occupied housing units	67 161	10 208	813	1 467	2 397		66 490	8 143	1 342	1 381	2 830	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	125 814	8 416	665	1 092	2 883		120 955	5 629	1 100	863	2 414	
With a mortgage	92 658	5 371	524	988	2 168		75 118	3 706	740	722	1 708	
Less than \$300	2 358	436	15	—	119		4 072	396	45	17	122	
\$300 to \$499	13 915	1 630	128	67	693		17 933	1 056	212	183	541	
\$500 to \$699	20 084	1 325	158	151	443		21 292	1 056	208	185	515	
\$700 to \$999	29 484	1 292	161	405	579		20 577	912	217	190	379	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	18 891	520	56	183	249		8 565	250	53	78	123	
\$1,500 or more	7 926	168	6	182	85		2 679	36	5	69	28	
Not mortgaged	33 156	3 045	141	104	715		45 837	1 923	360	141	706	
Less than \$100	511	127	—	6	12		1 813	158	17	6	18	
\$100 to \$199	11 952	1 145	68	8	300		22 177	934	214	69	370	
\$200 to \$299	13 676	1 277	48	58	306		16 208	623	107	32	257	
\$300 to \$399	4 440	339	13	25	85		3 951	174	22	24	29	
\$400 or more	2 577	157	12	7	12		1 688	34	—	10	32	
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	66 034	10 136	813	1 467	2 357		64 113	8 122	1 302	1 375	2 802	
Less than \$200	3 531	1 709	29	92	138		5 038	829	78	92	111	
\$200 to \$299	4 891	1 303	120	244	261		12 223	1 674	319	448	752	
\$300 to \$499	29 364	4 682	475	704	1 261		30 148	3 971	644	676	1 404	
\$500 to \$749	21 701	1 957	168	356	533		11 490	1 309	209	111	391	
\$750 to \$999	3 717	275	21	43	90		1 677	139	7	15	53	
\$1,000 or more	1 531	6	—	21	—		654	42	—	8	19	
No cash rent	1 299	204	—	7	74		2 883	158	45	25	72	
Median (dollars)	463	383	408	412	418		389	374	372	340	372	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS												
Occupied housing units	209 515	19 265	1 618	2 629	5 574		217 035	14 107	2 780	2 380	5 703	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	384	67	10	5	8		576	111	14	20	7	
No vehicle available	9 693	4 062	125	166	430		12 120	2 809	268	313	602	

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
The State	1 044 112	16.9	24.5	12.7	17.0	1.7	.8	89.5	81.2	1.1
District 1	273 361	11.3	34.8	10.4	18.8	.6	1.3	79.1	75.0	1.9
COUNTY										
Barber County	3 120	13.2	46.0	10.9	15.5	.7	2.5	78.6	70.5	4.8
Barton County	13 144	11.3	26.3	7.4	17.2	.8	.5	81.4	79.4	1.1
Chase County	1 547	11.6	47.6	10.9	15.1	—	2.3	60.4	48.9	2.2
Cheyenne County	1 687	6.1	45.4	8.4	25.0	.6	4.9	65.5	64.0	.7
Clark County	1 327	9.2	52.6	7.9	17.7	—	6.4	73.5	71.7	7.5
Clay County	4 138	6.7	48.7	10.4	22.7	.2	.6	80.5	68.4	.9
Cloud County	5 198	7.0	47.2	8.7	19.4	.2	.5	84.1	77.5	2.4
Comanche County	1 256	11.9	57.6	9.3	18.2	.2	8.4	70.8	61.9	8.0
Decatur County	2 063	7.0	46.5	7.7	20.5	—	1.4	66.4	64.1	3.1
Dickinson County	8 415	7.7	45.3	8.2	20.0	—	1.0	77.5	69.4	1.5
Edwards County	1 867	8.4	52.7	7.8	15.1	—	.7	74.0	66.8	.6
Ellis County	11 115	15.9	18.4	12.6	21.7	.8	.6	87.5	87.4	.8
Ellsworth County	3 317	8.6	49.4	14.3	16.6	.3	3.8	71.4	66.3	4.8
Finney County	11 696	26.2	12.3	12.0	21.3	1.0	.3	81.6	80.9	.6
Ford County	10 842	15.0	26.1	14.3	18.3	1.2	1.3	84.1	83.3	2.0
Gove County	1 494	11.4	33.5	5.8	26.1	4.8	.3	65.9	62.9	1.1
Graham County	1 753	6.8	40.8	7.4	18.7	—	4.9	65.8	62.1	9.3
Grant County	2 599	16.6	8.4	6.3	20.9	—	—	74.7	75.2	—
Gray County	2 114	10.0	36.6	8.5	24.6	—	2.0	66.3	65.0	3.3
Greeley County	801	14.1	23.3	9.2	25.8	.6	1.7	63.8	52.7	2.0
Hamilton County	1 214	14.1	32.7	13.0	18.0	—	1.6	77.6	69.9	2.6
Haskell County	1 586	17.6	21.2	6.1	22.9	—	2.4	66.7	65.9	2.8
Hodgeman County	1 022	7.6	45.4	6.8	18.3	—	.7	52.0	48.4	.7
Jewell County	2 409	9.8	58.0	7.0	21.9	—	4.4	76.6	52.0	4.3
Keamy County	1 561	19.0	23.9	9.9	18.5	.4	.4	73.4	71.0	.3
Kiowa County	1 738	9.0	41.7	7.3	20.4	—	1.3	75.2	74.2	.9
Lane County	1 117	12.1	38.4	7.1	19.4	—	.5	69.0	67.2	1.3
Lincoln County	1 864	6.3	62.7	7.7	23.8	—	5.6	67.5	58.6	6.4
Logan County	1 466	5.2	31.0	6.3	19.6	—	.2	74.4	74.2	.2
Lyon County	14 346	15.5	29.8	15.6	15.4	1.1	.6	93.5	83.7	1.3
McPherson County	10 941	12.0	33.8	9.7	20.7	.4	.8	82.1	77.6	.5
Marion County (pt.)	4 992	11.4	42.2	8.8	22.0	.7	2.0	69.3	65.1	2.1
Marshall County	5 269	7.1	55.3	9.0	20.9	—	2.2	83.4	65.5	1.8
Meade County	2 049	9.1	37.4	8.7	19.8	.6	1.0	74.1	73.0	1.3
Mitchell County	3 359	7.0	54.1	9.0	22.7	—	.4	92.3	76.6	2.7
Morris County	3 149	15.7	43.2	13.9	15.4	—	1.1	50.9	48.0	.8
Morton County	1 515	13.9	22.7	9.1	11.4	—	.9	76.0	70.8	2.0
Ness County	2 048	10.8	40.7	9.0	21.4	—	2.9	71.5	66.2	5.6
Norton County	2 798	6.4	48.8	9.4	19.2	1.9	2.2	73.2	70.2	2.9
Osborne County	2 496	5.1	47.5	8.3	22.2	—	2.0	79.4	71.3	4.4
Ottawa County	2 591	10.7	56.7	7.3	18.8	.4	1.5	71.1	59.9	.9
Pawnee County	3 412	10.6	38.2	9.8	18.8	—	.4	76.2	77.3	.5
Phillips County	3 264	9.6	42.5	9.0	15.6	.3	2.7	74.2	68.8	4.5
Pratt County	4 620	10.4	39.1	9.8	16.5	—	.3	76.2	78.4	.6
Rawlins County	1 744	5.4	57.6	9.7	20.9	—	4.3	57.0	55.7	4.2
Reno County	26 607	8.9	32.1	12.8	14.6	1.0	.8	75.1	78.9	1.4
Republic County	3 283	8.0	54.3	7.0	18.1	.4	2.5	80.8	65.0	4.1
Rice County	4 868	9.1	43.3	9.4	18.5	.1	1.6	77.0	77.1	3.2
Rooks County	2 979	8.3	40.0	8.0	19.4	.6	2.5	79.1	75.5	3.6
Rush County	1 999	8.1	48.0	5.5	18.5	—	3.0	76.3	68.9	6.2
Russell County	4 079	8.2	35.7	9.8	20.3	.2	2.1	92.9	81.1	5.1
Saline County	21 129	10.6	24.5	13.0	16.7	.9	.2	95.2	89.7	.6
Scott County	2 305	8.6	22.1	9.5	15.4	—	.3	73.8	72.8	.3
Seward County	7 572	16.8	14.3	11.8	15.7	.2	.1	90.8	90.5	.4
Sheridan County	1 324	7.9	33.0	6.7	30.3	—	1.5	56.8	55.1	2.0
Sherman County	3 177	8.9	31.9	8.4	22.6	1.8	—	79.7	75.9	.8
Smith County	2 615	6.0	51.5	7.4	20.1	—	3.8	72.8	64.7	5.0
Stafford County	2 666	10.9	53.1	7.9	18.1	—	2.6	59.4	64.9	4.3
Stanton County	956	18.0	19.8	6.1	21.5	—	.8	66.4	65.6	1.3
Stevens County	2 116	14.8	28.5	6.8	20.6	—	.8	75.9	74.9	.4
Thomas County	3 534	10.8	27.3	8.9	24.3	.6	.6	73.9	73.7	.6
Trego County	1 851	5.9	37.3	9.0	21.0	1.6	2.6	68.0	61.4	2.7
Wabauensee County	2 853	10.7	47.6	7.9	19.9	—	1.6	57.5	47.7	1.2
Wallace County	840	6.5	31.1	6.9	23.0	—	1.0	67.4	48.8	1.2
Washington County	3 355	4.4	56.6	8.3	22.7	.4	5.1	73.0	62.7	8.0
Wichita County	1 190	6.8	21.4	11.4	16.6	—	2.8	64.5	64.3	2.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Dodge City city	8 258	15.3	21.6	16.7	17.6	1.6	.5	98.5	95.6	1.4
Emporia city	10 732	15.2	27.9	19.2	13.8	1.4	.3	99.6	99.5	1.0
Garden City city	8 583	24.0	12.0	13.8	22.7	1.2	.3	99.7	99.3	.6
Great Bend city	7 050	10.0	18.5	9.8	16.3	1.4	.3	98.1	99.5	.7
Hays city	7 770	16.7	12.9	13.8	22.7	.8	.4	98.4	99.1	.6
Hutchinson city	17 163	7.2	33.2	16.6	13.1	1.1	.6	93.4	97.9	1.2
Liberal city	6 663	15.4	13.7	12.4	15.8	.2	.1	99.7	99.5	.3
McPherson city	5 124	13.0	21.8	11.3	15.0	.5	.3	99.8	99.6	.4
Salina city	18 411	10.1	21.9	14.4	15.4	1.0	.2	99.6	99.4	.6
District 2	255 026	14.7	29.2	12.5	14.4	1.3	.9	92.1	74.6	1.1
COUNTY										
Allen County	6 454	11.8	44.9	8.5	13.3	.2	1.2	93.7	76.3	1.3
Anderson County	3 514	6.9	41.0	8.5	16.6	—	1.0	89.0	54.3	.8
Atchison County	6 691	9.0	44.7	11.4	16.5	.2	1.5	89.9	69.1	1.5
Bourbon County	6 920	11.8	42.3	13.4	10.9	.2	2.1	93.8	63.9	2.2
Brown County	4 890	11.0	50.1	9.7	19.7	.6	1.2	75.9	69.1	2.4
Cherokee County	9 428	10.5	38.8	10.5	8.5	—	2.0	89.0	63.0	2.9
Caffey County	3 712	14.6	31.5	8.4	16.9	.2	2.0	85.3	68.2	2.1
Crawford County	16 526	10.8	41.6	11.6	9.1	.1	.7	98.7	75.9	.6
Doniphan County	3 337	10.8	44.6	9.4	15.6	.2	2.3	77.4	59.2	2.5
Douglas County (pt.)	1 092	27.7	32.9	2.0	19.4	—	.2	92.7	20.5	.2

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
District 2—Con. COUNTY—Con.										
Franklin County -----	8 926	13.2	36.2	9.1	17.6	.5	1.0	87.3	69.4	1.2
Geary County -----	11 952	22.9	14.9	17.0	11.0	.6	.1	92.1	89.3	.3
Jackson County -----	4 564	12.9	39.6	7.6	18.7	.4	1.7	81.2	48.6	.8
Jefferson County -----	6 314	16.4	29.0	6.2	18.9	—	1.9	84.5	44.8	1.6
Loblette County -----	10 641	10.3	37.9	10.1	12.6	1.1	1.5	95.9	75.8	2.8
Leavenworth County -----	21 264	20.3	24.8	10.3	18.3	.6	.7	90.9	74.7	1.0
Linn County -----	4 811	19.5	26.7	18.7	9.4	.3	2.7	87.5	50.0	2.8
Nemaha County -----	4 319	11.8	50.2	9.2	24.3	1.1	1.5	83.4	64.9	1.2
Neosho County -----	7 726	11.6	39.7	10.2	14.8	—	.8	95.3	71.7	.8
Osage County -----	6 324	14.8	30.1	7.6	12.7	.1	1.0	92.4	58.7	.9
Pottawatomie County -----	6 472	13.5	28.9	6.9	16.5	—	.4	73.5	57.1	.8
Riley County -----	22 868	19.3	14.1	18.6	17.2	2.3	.5	90.5	87.3	.6
Shawnee County -----	68 991	15.0	19.5	15.3	13.3	3.4	.3	98.2	86.1	.6
Wilson County -----	5 091	10.0	44.0	11.6	11.6	—	1.9	90.2	62.7	1.9
Woodson County -----	2 199	12.1	47.2	8.1	12.6	—	2.7	81.6	59.3	2.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Atchison city -----	4 267	8.2	46.7	14.5	14.7	.3	.4	99.7	97.1	.9
Fort Riley North CDP -----	1 852	11.8	2.5	2.8	22.1	1.7	.4	99.1	97.7	.4
Junction City city -----	8 870	24.0	12.5	21.0	8.4	.4	—	99.4	98.4	.2
Leavenworth city -----	12 568	15.0	30.1	14.5	17.5	1.0	.3	99.8	97.3	.7
Manhattan city -----	15 579	20.9	14.9	21.8	17.7	3.2	.6	99.5	98.9	.6
Ottawa city -----	4 553	9.5	36.1	12.5	16.1	.6	.4	99.8	98.6	.7
Parsons city -----	5 451	7.4	40.6	11.2	11.2	2.1	.3	99.7	98.2	.2
Pittsburg city -----	8 445	9.9	41.9	15.7	8.7	—	.4	100.0	98.3	.3
Tapeko city -----	54 664	12.8	21.9	18.4	10.7	4.2	.3	99.9	98.5	.6
District 3 -----	252 918	25.1	11.6	13.5	21.2	3.6	.3	98.7	90.8	.5
COUNTY										
Douglas County (pt.) -----	30 690	27.5	17.1	19.0	16.1	3.0	.6	96.3	90.8	.4
Johnson County -----	144 155	32.7	3.7	11.7	28.6	4.9	.1	99.5	93.9	.3
Miami County -----	8 971	18.7	28.4	8.9	14.7	.8	.8	88.2	51.4	1.0
Wyandotte County -----	69 102	9.2	23.6	15.3	9.0	1.5	.5	99.6	89.3	1.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Kansas City city -----	64 452	8.1	24.2	15.7	8.8	1.6	.5	99.9	90.8	1.0
Lawrence city -----	25 894	28.7	16.1	21.2	15.0	3.4	.4	99.7	99.2	.3
Leawood city -----	7 210	34.8	2.0	.1	59.8	4.6	—	99.7	97.5	.1
Lenexa city -----	13 497	47.1	1.3	13.9	35.5	7.1	.1	99.9	94.7	.1
Merriam city -----	5 366	22.4	6.0	20.7	11.9	6.5	—	100.0	98.2	—
Olathe city -----	22 556	46.9	2.9	10.6	26.4	1.7	.1	100.0	97.8	.3
Overland Park city -----	48 043	36.8	1.6	14.0	29.8	8.0	.1	99.9	98.1	.4
Prairie Village city -----	10 031	4.9	2.3	4.5	26.7	3.4	.1	100.0	99.9	.2
Shawnee city -----	15 217	29.4	3.1	14.1	23.8	3.1	.2	99.2	89.4	.1
District 4 -----	262 807	17.1	21.8	14.4	13.5	1.6	.5	88.9	84.8	.8
COUNTY										
Butler County -----	20 072	20.4	21.9	9.0	15.5	.4	.7	79.4	69.6	1.1
Chautauqua County -----	2 249	9.5	49.7	8.4	12.4	.5	2.8	76.1	61.4	5.7
Cowley County -----	15 569	13.2	40.9	10.2	14.1	.4	.6	90.0	72.9	.8
Elk County -----	1 743	8.6	54.2	6.9	14.0	—	1.9	80.0	60.9	1.3
Greenwood County -----	4 243	9.1	47.7	7.9	11.1	—	.6	86.4	63.7	.4
Harper County -----	3 481	10.5	44.9	10.2	13.6	.4	2.3	83.9	68.7	2.5
Harvey County -----	12 290	11.1	31.0	12.2	17.2	.7	.5	86.7	84.1	1.0
Kingman County -----	3 645	14.4	48.3	7.0	16.3	.5	1.3	60.9	56.3	2.0
Marion County (pt.) -----	667	.9	49.9	10.2	20.2	1.5	1.6	89.2	85.9	2.7
Montgomery County -----	17 920	9.6	42.8	9.9	10.3	.1	.9	94.5	78.8	1.6
Sedgwick County -----	170 159	19.1	13.7	17.1	13.2	2.2	.3	91.3	91.4	.6
Sumner County -----	10 769	12.6	37.8	8.0	14.5	.1	1.1	78.1	68.2	1.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Arkansas City city -----	5 774	8.0	49.3	14.2	11.2	—	.5	99.5	94.4	.5
Coffeyville city -----	6 203	5.8	46.3	13.1	7.9	—	.4	99.7	98.3	.9
Derby city -----	5 002	35.0	1.1	5.7	29.5	1.4	.2	99.3	99.6	.3
El Dorado city -----	5 266	10.4	31.9	15.9	11.3	.6	.3	99.6	99.0	1.5
Newton city -----	6 955	9.9	33.1	13.1	12.2	.9	.1	99.3	99.0	.7
Wichita city -----	135 069	17.5	14.9	20.4	11.1	2.6	.3	97.8	98.6	.6
Winfield city -----	4 835	10.2	44.0	12.0	14.4	1.4	.1	99.6	97.8	.4

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	944 726	75.9	8.8	11.8	.3	3.2	6.4	32.0	61.7	4.4
District 1 -----	239 561	74.8	14.0	7.7	.4	3.2	5.7	31.7	62.6	5.1
COUNTY										
Barber County -----	2 358	79.4	13.2	5.1	—	2.2	4.4	30.2	65.4	2.6
Barton County -----	11 561	83.0	9.3	6.0	.4	1.4	5.3	33.4	61.4	4.9
Chase County -----	1 214	52.7	25.5	5.8	.2	15.8	6.2	31.0	62.9	6.2
Cheyenne County -----	1 389	76.6	18.9	2.1	.1	2.3	4.5	31.0	64.4	1.9
Clark County -----	1 006	77.1	16.9	3.6	—	2.4	2.4	35.0	62.6	3.5
Clay County -----	3 641	66.7	19.3	7.9	1.0	5.1	7.4	27.1	65.5	4.8
Cloud County -----	4 483	76.0	14.4	6.6	.8	2.2	9.0	29.7	61.3	4.5
Comanche County -----	950	64.9	24.2	7.9	—	2.9	5.4	32.5	62.1	5.6
Decatur County -----	1 651	60.4	32.0	4.3	.2	3.0	5.7	31.7	62.6	3.8
Dickinson County -----	7 542	69.7	17.7	7.2	.5	4.9	5.3	31.4	63.3	5.1
Edwards County -----	1 585	76.1	17.9	3.2	.3	2.5	5.7	30.1	64.2	6.6
Ellis County -----	10 096	79.2	7.2	12.4	—	1.3	5.3	33.5	61.2	2.8
Ellsworth County -----	2 522	73.9	16.3	4.0	.4	5.5	6.9	32.6	60.5	4.3
Finney County -----	10 836	89.0	4.6	5.6	—	.8	5.0	34.1	61.0	9.0
Ford County -----	9 872	84.0	7.5	6.6	—	1.9	5.2	35.7	59.1	8.3
Gove County -----	1 284	63.5	27.9	5.1	1.0	2.6	1.8	26.2	72.0	1.9
Graham County -----	1 435	65.9	26.4	1.8	—	5.9	5.3	31.2	63.5	6.4
Grant County -----	2 393	90.1	5.6	3.7	—	.6	4.6	34.1	61.3	3.5
Gray County -----	1 913	84.2	13.0	1.6	.3	.9	3.8	27.5	68.6	3.3
Greeley County -----	656	75.9	19.4	2.9	1.2	.6	5.0	27.0	68.0	2.3
Hamilton County -----	986	77.5	16.4	4.9	—	1.2	6.1	31.0	62.9	3.4
Haskell County -----	1 372	86.3	9.8	3.6	—	.2	2.4	29.2	68.4	6.0
Hodgeman County -----	826	37.0	57.3	2.5	2.2	1.0	2.5	24.5	73.0	2.1
Jewell County -----	1 806	53.6	35.5	3.5	.4	7.0	4.9	26.1	69.0	3.0
Keamy County -----	1 379	95.4	3.5	.7	—	.4	2.2	29.9	67.8	5.1
Kiowa County -----	1 466	79.1	13.6	5.4	—	2.0	5.5	30.8	63.7	3.8
Lane County -----	966	72.4	20.9	4.6	—	2.2	6.1	26.1	67.8	3.8
Lincoln County -----	1 531	57.1	30.4	5.4	1.4	5.8	5.7	33.3	60.9	3.1
Logan County -----	1 221	74.0	24.5	.9	—	.7	4.8	30.8	64.4	3.4
Lyon County -----	13 059	65.5	10.5	18.5	.3	5.1	7.3	35.3	57.3	6.7
McPherson County -----	10 230	75.2	13.1	8.9	.8	2.1	5.7	29.2	65.1	3.8
Marion County (pt.) -----	4 388	62.2	19.8	7.7	.7	9.6	4.3	29.4	66.3	3.8
Marshall County -----	4 689	64.6	22.4	5.8	.9	6.3	7.5	29.6	62.9	4.4
Meade County -----	1 667	78.7	14.7	3.8	—	2.8	2.6	30.0	67.4	5.9
Mitchell County -----	2 846	71.1	21.8	2.0	.4	4.8	6.4	25.7	67.9	2.0
Morris County -----	2 528	58.3	25.0	7.8	.8	8.1	5.3	28.2	66.5	5.1
Morton County -----	1 290	87.3	5.2	6.0	—	1.5	4.8	29.6	65.6	8.7
Ness County -----	1 670	50.7	42.5	3.4	.5	3.0	3.8	29.3	66.9	2.3
Norton County -----	2 330	65.3	25.2	2.7	.1	6.7	3.5	33.9	62.6	3.9
Osborne County -----	2 057	66.3	25.9	2.4	.5	4.9	4.8	31.1	64.1	4.0
Ottawa County -----	2 266	46.3	34.2	7.9	2.4	9.1	5.8	24.8	69.4	6.0
Pawnee County -----	2 923	72.1	19.5	5.9	.5	2.0	7.0	29.0	64.0	4.3
Phillips County -----	2 695	72.2	21.2	3.9	.2	2.4	3.7	31.5	64.7	4.6
Pratt County -----	3 937	78.0	14.3	6.2	.2	1.3	4.5	32.1	63.4	3.8
Rawlins County -----	1 361	62.2	31.1	2.1	2.6	2.1	4.5	26.7	68.8	2.3
Reno County -----	24 239	76.6	8.5	11.5	.2	3.1	7.1	32.6	60.3	6.2
Republic County -----	2 769	63.9	25.4	2.9	.6	7.2	6.2	30.1	63.7	3.4
Rice County -----	4 165	78.9	13.9	3.6	.4	3.1	4.4	32.4	63.2	6.1
Rooks County -----	2 444	76.8	16.7	3.4	.1	3.0	5.3	30.5	64.2	3.5
Rush County -----	1 642	75.8	22.2	.9	—	1.2	4.8	28.2	67.0	3.7
Russell County -----	3 371	77.2	16.2	4.5	.2	1.9	5.5	34.6	59.8	5.7
Saline County -----	19 826	76.1	7.2	14.7	.3	1.8	6.9	34.2	58.9	4.6
Scott County -----	2 022	89.0	6.1	4.5	—	.4	4.8	28.1	67.1	3.3
Seward County -----	6 614	88.5	4.1	6.9	—	.5	6.3	35.4	58.3	10.6
Sheridan County -----	1 171	64.0	29.9	.6	—	5.5	3.9	23.4	72.7	3.1
Sherman County -----	2 733	90.7	6.3	2.0	.4	.6	5.9	34.0	60.0	4.4
Smith County -----	2 165	63.6	23.8	5.6	.5	6.6	5.5	29.6	64.8	3.5
Stafford County -----	2 203	69.9	21.1	3.8	1.5	3.7	3.9	31.4	64.8	5.4
Stanton County -----	831	91.2	5.1	3.4	—	.4	2.6	31.5	65.8	6.3
Stevens County -----	1 885	95.7	.7	2.9	—	.7	3.9	30.3	65.8	4.0
Thomas County -----	3 124	86.8	7.5	4.5	—	1.2	3.3	31.8	64.9	3.8
Trego County -----	1 464	68.2	22.6	5.5	.7	3.0	4.5	25.7	69.8	3.5
Wabawsee County -----	2 482	39.0	37.1	9.6	1.5	12.8	3.3	23.0	73.8	3.8
Wallace County -----	677	60.3	35.7	.7	1.3	1.9	6.9	22.7	70.3	2.8
Washington County -----	2 862	64.4	21.3	3.6	.8	9.9	7.2	27.0	65.8	3.2
Wichito County -----	996	81.3	11.3	7.1	—	.2	5.9	22.8	71.3	2.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Dodge City city -----	7 609	90.1	1.5	7.4	—	1.0	6.1	37.4	56.5	9.5
Emporia city -----	9 753	76.6	.6	21.6	.1	1.2	8.8	40.3	50.9	7.8
Garden City city -----	8 072	92.6	.9	6.0	—	.4	5.8	35.3	58.9	7.8
Great Bend city -----	6 316	91.6	.5	7.4	—	.5	7.5	37.0	55.5	6.0
Hays city -----	7 202	83.9	.4	14.8	—	.9	5.7	35.1	59.2	2.7
Hutchinson city -----	15 656	86.7	.3	11.6	.1	1.3	8.3	37.6	54.2	6.7
Liberal city -----	5 858	92.3	.3	7.2	—	.2	6.4	36.4	57.2	10.7
McPherson city -----	4 830	89.5	1.0	9.0	—	.6	5.9	31.6	62.5	5.2
Salina city -----	17 287	84.0	.6	14.7	—	.7	7.7	36.5	55.8	5.0
District 2 -----	230 347	69.0	12.1	12.4	.5	6.0	7.1	32.0	60.9	4.9
COUNTY										
Allen County -----	5 705	70.3	9.1	11.7	.1	8.7	6.9	32.3	60.8	7.7
Anderson County -----	3 067	59.6	23.1	3.9	.1	13.3	8.0	29.0	63.0	6.9
Atchison County -----	6 129	70.2	13.3	7.8	1.4	7.3	7.1	32.2	60.6	5.0
Bourbon County -----	5 897	64.0	14.9	9.3	.6	11.2	7.8	32.1	60.1	7.1
Brown County -----	4 347	65.5	21.7	4.9	2.2	5.7	7.1	32.9	60.0	4.6
Cherokee County -----	8 396	64.0	13.9	10.5	.5	11.1	7.5	31.8	60.7	10.7
Coffey County -----	3 311	52.0	24.3	12.3	1.1	10.2	6.6	27.8	65.6	5.1
Crawford County -----	14 606	75.2	11.5	7.8	.2	5.3	8.5	35.1	56.5	5.5

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 2—Con. COUNTY—Con.										
Doniphan County	3 074	52.9	25.1	8.6	4.1	9.3	7.9	27.6	64.5	5.5
Douglas County (pt.)	1 040	27.2	42.2	9.7	1.0	19.9	2.8	16.6	80.6	2.5
Franklin County	8 308	68.6	15.8	6.8	.6	8.3	6.8	26.7	66.6	5.8
Geary County	10 676	75.5	5.4	17.4	.3	1.4	9.2	40.6	50.3	6.4
Jackson County	4 277	36.4	35.1	9.4	.9	18.1	6.4	24.8	68.8	5.3
Jefferson County	5 778	44.7	31.7	7.5	1.4	14.7	3.7	22.7	73.6	3.9
Lafayette County	9 377	71.3	11.7	9.1	.1	7.9	8.3	33.8	58.0	8.1
Leavenworth County	19 715	74.1	12.5	9.3	.4	3.6	6.8	27.5	65.7	4.0
Linn County	3 215	37.6	30.6	10.4	.6	20.9	5.8	27.0	67.2	6.9
Nemaha County	3 996	56.6	27.3	8.4	1.3	6.4	6.9	26.8	66.3	2.6
Neosho County	6 748	73.5	10.9	5.9	.2	9.5	7.5	33.3	59.2	7.0
Osage County	5 806	57.3	23.4	8.7	.2	10.3	6.0	24.4	69.6	5.8
Pottawatomie County	5 938	59.1	22.4	9.6	.5	8.4	5.5	25.0	69.5	3.4
Riley County	21 280	65.6	7.2	24.2	.5	2.5	4.7	37.9	57.4	3.1
Shawnee County	63 768	78.4	3.7	15.7	.3	1.9	7.8	33.9	58.4	3.4
Wilson County	4 194	67.8	15.3	5.9	.5	10.6	7.7	29.9	62.5	7.8
Woodson County	1 699	54.6	24.6	9.4	—	11.4	6.2	28.1	65.7	5.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Atchison city	3 877	90.7	.8	7.4	.1	1.0	10.1	41.0	48.9	6.3
Fort Riley North CDP	1 800	52.1	1.4	46.1	.4	—	1.7	42.9	55.4	3.2
Junction City city	7 870	84.0	1.0	14.7	—	.2	11.7	44.1	44.2	7.3
Leavenworth city	11 475	88.6	.7	9.9	.2	.5	9.6	34.7	55.7	4.8
Manhattan city	14 710	73.5	.7	25.2	.1	.5	5.5	38.2	56.3	2.7
Ottawa city	4 215	94.4	.4	3.7	—	1.5	7.8	33.2	58.9	6.6
Parsons city	4 807	86.9	.7	10.8	.1	1.5	10.3	38.5	51.3	9.0
Pittsburg city	7 551	89.6	1.2	7.9	—	1.4	9.9	40.5	49.6	5.5
Topeka city	49 936	82.0	.5	16.7	.1	.8	9.5	39.2	51.4	4.1
District 3	235 447	84.3	2.3	12.0	.1	1.2	6.1	31.7	62.2	2.6
COUNTY										
Douglas County (pt.)	29 098	80.7	4.4	12.4	.4	2.2	5.9	35.3	58.7	3.8
Johnson County	136 433	85.3	1.3	12.8	.1	.5	2.8	28.6	68.6	1.0
Miami County	8 402	51.5	20.5	16.6	.5	10.9	6.7	25.8	67.5	3.6
Wyandotte County	61 514	88.2	1.3	9.4	.1	1.1	13.2	37.7	49.1	5.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Kansas City city	57 141	88.4	1.1	9.4	.1	1.0	13.7	38.5	47.8	5.8
Lawrence city	24 522	86.4	.5	12.5	—	.5	6.6	37.9	55.5	3.9
Leawood city	6 888	96.2	.4	3.1	.3	.1	.7	15.3	84.0	.1
Lenexa city	12 714	80.8	1.0	17.6	.1	.6	3.2	26.2	70.6	.9
Merriam city	5 080	86.4	.6	12.4	—	.6	2.7	38.2	59.1	2.5
Olathe city	21 499	85.9	.4	13.2	.2	.3	2.9	25.0	72.1	1.7
Overland Park city	44 936	83.5	.6	15.6	.1	.2	3.0	30.7	66.3	.5
Prairie Village city	9 734	96.1	—	3.8	—	.1	2.2	33.0	64.7	.2
Shawnee city	14 567	84.1	1.6	13.8	.1	.5	2.8	28.8	68.4	.9
District 4	239 371	75.6	6.7	15.0	.1	2.6	6.6	32.5	60.9	5.0
COUNTY										
Butler County	18 488	63.2	16.8	14.3	.1	5.6	4.9	24.1	71.0	4.0
Chautauqua County	1 835	71.2	11.2	2.6	.1	14.9	6.6	31.6	61.7	9.2
Cowley County	14 047	75.5	10.1	9.9	—	4.5	6.1	31.7	62.2	6.2
Elk County	1 436	65.7	13.4	7.8	.1	12.9	9.8	28.6	61.6	6.3
Greenwood County	3 285	58.4	20.8	7.2	1.4	12.1	5.9	32.0	62.1	4.1
Harper County	3 007	73.1	21.1	3.2	.1	2.6	6.3	31.6	62.1	4.1
Harvey County	11 581	69.7	9.0	17.3	.4	3.6	5.3	30.0	64.7	4.8
Kingman County	3 175	59.5	29.0	6.2	.2	5.2	3.0	25.1	71.9	6.0
Marion County (pt.)	587	80.7	10.9	2.2	—	6.1	8.7	25.7	65.6	7.5
Montgomery County	15 670	79.4	6.5	9.1	—	4.9	8.5	35.6	55.9	8.6
Sedgwick County	156 571	78.6	3.1	17.2	.1	1.1	6.9	34.1	59.0	4.6
Sumner County	9 689	66.6	18.9	8.9	.3	5.3	5.3	25.8	69.0	4.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Arkansas City city	5 144	88.3	1.1	9.1	.1	1.3	8.5	35.4	56.1	7.1
Coffeyville city	5 366	91.9	.2	6.3	—	1.6	12.1	38.9	49.0	10.4
Derby city	4 774	85.7	.1	13.6	—	.7	2.6	18.7	78.7	.8
El Dorado city	4 833	90.6	1.3	7.5	—	.6	9.4	33.5	57.1	5.7
Newton city	6 558	85.0	.8	12.9	—	1.3	6.0	34.2	59.9	6.6
Wichita city	123 249	80.7	.7	17.9	—	.6	8.1	37.8	54.0	5.3
Winfield city	4 456	91.1	.4	7.9	—	.5	5.8	40.4	53.8	6.8

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Medion selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Medion selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Medion gross rent (dollars)	Medion gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
The State	641 760	9.0	26.8	306 884	628	19.1	200 628	187	12.6	302 966	49.0	2.5	372	24.5
District 1	170 515	7.6	31.3	61 455	501	17.7	65 150	169	12.6	69 046	46.5	3.8	297	22.4
COUNTY														
Barber County	1 772	4.2	40.0	449	472	20.7	868	169	13.1	586	40.4	7.2	276	21.2
Barton County	8 357	6.7	33.2	3 327	514	18.2	3 254	171	12.4	3 204	48.6	2.2	299	21.9
Chase County	918	6.8	32.8	228	410	19.4	312	152	12.1	296	28.4	10.1	247	23.3
Cheyenne County	1 050	6.7	42.9	153	384	17.7	509	171	12.8	339	33.3	9.1	224	19.7
Clark County	758	4.0	36.3	164	407	14.4	372	169	13.2	248	40.7	1.6	288	18.7
Clay County	2 674	8.0	33.2	818	435	20.7	1 250	162	11.9	967	35.3	8.6	231	21.3
Cloud County	3 247	7.9	37.7	822	430	14.2	1 632	163	12.3	1 236	46.9	5.7	230	18.9
Comanche County	682	7.5	38.6	156	407	16.1	350	142	12.5	268	31.3	9.7	227	21.2
Decatur County	1 240	7.8	35.9	277	415	17.8	586	157	14.6	411	44.3	7.3	249	21.9
Dickinson County	5 544	6.4	34.6	1 886	474	19.0	2 129	162	12.3	1 998	46.3	5.5	280	22.5
Edwards County	1 193	7.2	37.3	306	400	16.4	589	149	13.1	392	49.0	5.4	242	18.9
Ellis County	6 501	6.0	27.4	3 059	571	19.9	2 354	189	12.9	3 595	58.5	2.0	291	25.3
Ellsworth County	1 952	6.3	40.2	516	445	16.4	953	169	13.6	570	40.4	7.5	258	18.6
Finney County	6 665	10.2	17.0	3 484	593	18.7	1 590	197	12.8	4 171	52.4	1.6	383	22.6
Ford County	6 407	11.5	24.0	2 921	568	19.0	1 982	206	12.5	3 465	55.7	1.7	337	23.8
Gove County	1 023	4.3	39.5	196	425	18.8	472	159	12.4	261	27.6	8.4	246	13.9
Graham County	1 102	5.2	37.2	331	440	16.2	436	167	13.2	333	45.3	3.3	245	18.0
Grant County	1 656	10.9	23.4	725	576	18.3	441	193	11.3	737	63.0	2.2	319	22.8
Gray County	1 385	7.5	25.1	460	520	18.9	457	186	11.6	528	43.6	2.7	287	17.0
Greeley County	460	8.3	37.6	118	571	23.1	148	235	14.5	196	39.3	3.6	297	17.2
Hamilton County	698	8.0	31.2	198	480	17.6	280	174	13.5	288	43.8	4.9	268	21.5
Haskell County	960	6.7	29.8	308	543	17.6	326	188	12.3	412	46.6	10.0	330	19.4
Hodgeman County	669	3.4	46.8	130	372	14.9	271	176	12.3	157	24.2	21.0	252	17.5
Jewell County	1 421	4.2	42.4	171	387	15.3	682	139	12.9	385	35.6	8.3	201	18.0
Keamy County	957	11.7	25.6	290	531	18.8	276	191	12.4	422	47.4	4.0	341	20.5
Kiowa County	1 050	4.8	41.3	275	460	16.5	513	147	12.4	416	39.9	5.3	256	21.5
Lane County	724	3.9	43.1	155	491	18.0	322	207	13.8	242	37.2	5.8	249	16.5
Lincoln County	1 206	8.0	44.4	203	421	17.8	552	140	12.9	325	26.8	6.8	195	20.2
Logan County	936	6.7	33.5	298	400	16.9	427	165	12.8	285	37.5	3.2	238	19.8
Lyon County	8 011	9.6	23.2	3 448	571	18.5	2 231	183	13.1	5 048	58.7	1.7	301	25.8
McPherson County	7 483	7.3	27.6	3 080	542	18.0	2 577	171	12.2	2 747	43.9	1.9	300	21.1
Marion County (pt.)	3 506	6.7	35.7	854	450	17.4	1 352	149	11.9	882	37.6	8.0	265	21.9
Marshall County	3 657	5.6	39.8	757	413	16.0	1 729	152	12.4	1 032	30.2	8.7	241	22.7
Meade County	1 208	5.9	41.3	343	498	15.9	577	180	12.4	459	50.1	3.7	280	18.0
Mitchell County	2 105	6.5	39.4	528	397	16.5	1 121	171	13.1	741	32.5	6.7	257	22.7
Morris County	1 916	6.4	33.0	446	487	16.7	682	149	12.4	612	36.6	4.9	259	21.3
Morton County	938	8.1	25.1	348	521	17.0	286	176	12.4	352	50.3	6.3	300	22.3
Ness County	1 336	7.4	41.8	290	483	17.4	635	176	13.6	334	29.3	8.7	249	17.6
Norton County	1 745	5.8	30.8	489	419	12.8	813	155	12.4	585	29.2	9.4	242	19.6
Osborne County	1 616	4.6	39.6	371	363	17.3	794	143	12.8	441	32.2	9.3	206	22.5
Ottawa County	1 783	6.3	30.3	586	424	15.4	656	154	12.3	483	37.1	7.5	253	20.0
Pawnee County	2 085	7.7	38.5	732	460	17.9	921	169	12.1	838	47.6	5.7	282	21.5
Phillips County	2 059	5.9	36.2	417	402	13.5	979	157	13.7	636	39.8	2.8	234	22.1
Pratt County	2 908	6.1	31.3	1 075	484	16.5	1 121	170	12.0	1 029	38.7	4.4	313	21.1
Rawlins County	1 038	3.0	39.1	166	387	19.5	462	162	13.0	323	32.5	11.5	234	20.6
Reno County	16 954	8.9	28.7	7 738	497	16.3	5 914	162	12.3	7 285	45.2	3.1	306	22.7
Republic County	2 171	5.8	40.0	413	446	20.2	1 107	146	11.8	598	22.7	9.0	212	19.3
Rice County	3 130	7.3	34.4	1 058	396	15.3	1 310	150	12.0	1 035	43.8	3.3	250	20.1
Rooks County	1 896	5.9	36.9	489	420	20.1	971	157	13.2	548	41.6	5.3	233	21.3
Rush County	1 330	5.9	42.5	285	395	16.3	681	147	12.9	312	37.5	7.1	237	20.7
Russell County	2 556	5.8	39.7	707	461	20.4	1 373	185	13.3	815	42.9	6.0	257	21.9
Saline County	13 216	9.6	24.2	7 273	513	17.1	3 953	179	12.7	6 610	46.7	1.6	327	23.7
Scott County	1 495	5.6	26.4	567	541	19.8	538	200	12.7	527	51.8	3.8	317	23.4
Seward County	4 271	9.8	22.3	2 156	551	19.6	1 226	191	13.2	2 343	60.4	1.2	362	22.1
Sheridan County	932	8.9	34.8	183	385	14.4	377	169	13.5	239	41.0	3.3	212	18.8
Sherman County	1 905	5.1	35.0	715	422	19.4	733	170	12.2	828	44.0	4.3	276	24.0
Smith County	1 724	6.4	38.3	272	390	17.2	895	154	12.3	441	28.1	2.7	195	21.5
Stafford County	1 667	7.0	38.0	343	402	18.3	818	146	12.7	536	48.1	4.7	252	20.6
Stanton County	537	10.4	28.3	148	527	18.8	159	197	12.8	294	46.9	8.8	286	19.1
Stevens County	1 397	6.9	30.4	343	507	15.7	517	172	12.9	488	41.2	2.9	305	21.4
Thomas County	2 130	9.2	31.9	855	499	20.1	754	172	12.7	994	52.0	2.2	279	22.2
Trego County	1 153	4.2	40.8	295	443	21.7	490	166	14.8	311	37.3	4.8	246	18.3
Wabunsee County	2 005	6.3	29.9	570	470	17.7	586	164	11.7	477	28.1	12.6	247	21.9
Wallace County	501	7.4	34.1	127	413	19.0	208	172	14.1	176	37.5	1.1	257	23.8
Washington County	2 241	5.6	38.1	374	365	15.6	1 037	142	12.4	621	32.0	10.3	193	20.3
Wichita County	703	8.3	27.5	190	512	21.1	252	216	12.6	293	37.5	7.8	294	22.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dodge City city	4 654	12.2	22.3	2 495	575	19.5	1 433	214	12.9	2 955	58.9	.6	343	24.2
Emporia city	5 285	10.9	20.7	2 784	575	18.8	1 719	187	13.5	4 468	60.6	1.2	303	26.3
Garden City city	4 815	7.5	18.6	2 999	590	18.3	1 317	196	13.1	3 257	53.1	1.0	382	22.4
Great Bend city	4 134	7.1	30.9	1 846	521	18.4	1 675	185	12.4	2 182	51.2	1.7	310	23.1
Hays city	4 262	6.9	24.3	2 409	598	20.2	1 558	203	12.3	2 940	61.8	.8	299	26.0
Hutchinson city	10 096	8.8	30.6	5 165	480	16.2	3 993	159	12.2	5 560	46.5	2.9	310	23.2
Liberal city	3 742	10.6	22.8	2 078	553	19.6	1 136	191	13.2	2 116	61.6	1.3	364	21.8
McPherson city	3 330	9.0	22.2	1 755	566	17.8	1 090	177	12.2	1 500	49.1	1.6	318	20.6
Salina city	11 084	10.0	24.1	6 512	506	17.1	3 520	179	12.5	6 203	47.9	1.4	329	24.1
District 2	156 050	8.7	26.9	63 865	564	18.6	50 022	180	12.6	74 297	50.8	2.4	344	25.2

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
District 2—Con. COUNTY														
Allen County	4 282	7.5	29.1	1 319	423	15.8	1 712	159	12.8	1 423	44.5	2.9	251	25.8
Anderson County	2 388	8.1	35.2	591	378	15.0	771	156	12.7	679	37.6	10.2	256	24.5
Atchison County	4 482	7.5	35.1	1 608	450	17.3	1 746	181	12.3	1 647	39.3	5.0	285	25.2
Bourbon County	4 352	8.7	28.7	1 276	457	21.0	1 672	184	13.8	1 545	50.4	4.3	264	25.9
Brown County	3 070	7.2	33.2	896	430	15.1	1 349	154	12.3	1 277	33.5	6.3	240	22.0
Cherokee County	6 421	5.7	33.6	1 788	375	18.0	2 547	144	12.3	1 975	46.9	3.3	260	27.7
Coffey County	2 559	9.1	26.8	760	487	18.2	772	154	12.1	752	52.0	1.1	288	20.1
Crawford County	9 861	7.0	34.5	3 336	467	18.3	4 662	172	13.0	4 745	49.8	3.9	299	29.6
Doniphan County	2 318	6.1	35.5	585	431	16.6	865	172	13.2	756	34.3	5.0	260	21.8
Douglas County (pt.)	924	7.8	25.2	311	662	18.4	121	234	11.3	116	31.9	—	360	17.6
Franklin County	6 037	9.9	27.6	2 028	503	18.1	1 805	177	12.7	2 271	44.7	2.1	311	23.9
Geary County	4 853	8.8	27.5	2 486	602	20.4	1 351	189	12.6	5 823	68.0	1.0	366	26.6
Jackson County	3 480	8.0	25.1	870	478	17.1	851	162	13.2	797	36.1	2.9	249	26.5
Jefferson County	4 845	8.1	21.7	1 510	560	16.6	1 119	188	12.8	933	40.0	6.2	327	22.5
Lobette County	6 869	8.3	29.7	2 386	432	16.8	2 560	171	13.3	2 508	46.5	3.1	290	23.4
Leavenworth County	12 849	9.3	23.1	6 538	700	20.8	3 157	208	12.8	6 866	52.8	.9	426	22.2
Linn County	2 577	8.9	29.0	430	408	16.9	821	151	13.5	638	34.6	10.0	256	25.9
Nemaha County	3 220	7.0	37.2	685	506	19.1	1 299	158	13.0	776	34.9	10.7	241	21.8
Neosho County	5 050	7.2	31.8	1 633	442	17.9	2 043	168	13.0	1 698	43.2	4.3	273	23.2
Osage County	4 596	9.1	21.7	1 431	495	18.6	1 262	172	12.8	1 210	37.1	5.4	280	22.8
Pottawatomie County	4 594	9.6	22.6	1 557	548	18.8	1 315	162	11.9	1 344	49.6	4.0	298	23.5
Riley County	9 391	12.2	18.1	4 656	690	20.3	2 417	200	12.2	11 889	63.7	.3	379	30.0
Shawnee County	42 450	9.4	24.1	24 060	626	18.4	11 983	202	12.1	21 318	48.0	1.7	386	24.5
Wilson County	3 257	9.5	28.6	895	430	21.3	1 295	160	14.1	937	37.0	5.4	268	27.9
Woodson County	1 325	7.5	33.1	230	419	16.5	527	162	14.2	374	38.0	4.5	257	24.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Atchison city	2 620	9.7	34.7	1 181	441	18.7	1 276	181	12.8	1 257	41.4	4.1	293	24.9
Fort Riley North CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 800	59.2	—	386	21.6
Junction City city	3 647	8.3	28.9	2 042	572	20.7	1 171	190	12.5	4 223	73.1	.9	362	27.7
Leavenworth city	5 938	9.4	27.1	3 495	677	20.9	1 977	201	13.1	5 537	54.8	.4	427	22.3
Manhattan city	6 532	12.7	17.8	3 629	707	20.4	1 782	216	12.2	8 178	65.2	.3	396	33.4
Ottawa city	2 734	9.4	31.3	1 234	493	17.1	1 220	181	12.6	1 481	49.1	1.4	313	23.6
Parsons city	3 245	9.1	29.8	1 437	417	16.9	1 492	171	13.3	1 562	47.4	1.4	304	23.2
Pittsburg city	4 186	7.7	37.1	1 695	467	19.5	2 256	178	13.2	3 365	51.6	2.4	304	31.1
Topeka city	30 353	9.3	26.8	16 782	584	18.3	9 821	198	12.2	19 583	48.3	1.6	380	24.6
District 3	154 753	10.6	22.0	100 411	780	20.1	36 858	224	12.7	80 694	49.6	1.5	454	25.4
COUNTY														
Douglas County (pt.)	14 897	11.2	19.1	8 426	676	19.8	3 109	213	12.3	14 201	62.4	.6	413	33.9
Johnson County	94 666	11.8	17.1	70 590	874	20.2	16 951	250	11.8	41 767	49.3	.8	515	23.5
Miami County	6 476	8.7	24.8	2 113	579	18.9	1 652	192	13.0	1 926	38.5	7.4	328	23.7
Wyandotte County	38 714	8.0	34.8	19 282	555	19.8	15 146	202	13.9	22 800	42.9	2.8	375	26.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Kansas City city	35 382	7.7	36.0	17 823	545	19.8	14 325	201	13.9	21 759	42.6	2.8	374	26.9
Lawrence city	11 345	12.7	16.7	6 998	680	19.8	2 491	217	12.3	13 177	64.4	.4	415	34.6
Leawood city	6 688	11.2	17.7	4 810	1 396	20.9	1 485	353	12.3	200	47.0	5.0	922	18.4
Lenexa city	8 084	11.3	3.5	6 981	999	20.7	639	262	11.4	4 630	58.0	.2	500	23.8
Merriam city	3 023	7.7	23.9	2 127	711	18.2	721	219	12.4	2 057	51.1	1.1	506	25.0
Olathe city	14 285	17.6	6.9	11 804	894	22.2	1 316	242	12.2	7 214	53.9	.8	470	24.4
Overland Park city	28 962	12.1	17.4	22 468	871	19.2	4 606	245	11.6	15 974	47.5	.5	549	23.1
Prairie Village city	8 081	8.6	28.7	5 413	763	18.1	2 251	271	11.2	1 653	33.8	3.0	623	23.1
Shawnee city	9 790	9.4	17.9	7 399	794	19.0	1 769	219	11.7	4 777	50.7	.7	462	23.8
District 4	160 442	9.3	26.4	81 153	638	19.3	48 598	195	12.7	78 929	49.1	2.3	376	24.6
COUNTY														
Butler County	13 931	8.8	23.5	6 116	656	18.6	3 806	196	12.7	4 557	46.0	2.6	352	22.5
Chautauqua County	1 466	7.3	29.7	238	409	20.6	635	159	14.0	369	35.5	11.1	263	22.8
Cowley County	10 002	9.3	28.1	3 916	524	18.2	3 532	183	12.7	4 045	48.0	3.8	321	23.3
Elk County	1 149	8.9	30.2	176	359	19.3	496	146	13.4	287	27.2	8.0	188	25.4
Greenwood County	2 438	5.6	31.9	535	414	16.8	1 009	145	13.2	847	33.2	5.9	265	25.6
Harper County	2 203	6.5	31.8	625	467	17.6	968	168	13.0	804	39.6	5.0	264	24.4
Harvey County	7 925	7.6	27.2	3 532	573	17.7	2 685	196	12.4	3 656	41.1	3.2	326	22.8
Kingman County	2 399	6.3	36.0	648	426	17.9	982	177	13.5	776	32.1	5.4	287	19.0
Marian County (pt.)	431	7.4	34.1	129	381	16.5	201	152	12.5	156	37.8	1.3	240	21.6
Montgomery County	11 328	8.5	31.6	4 083	454	19.0	4 540	174	13.4	4 342	49.6	2.6	290	24.6
Sedgewick County	99 750	9.9	25.3	58 402	678	19.7	27 279	208	12.5	56 821	51.2	1.8	399	25.1
Sumner County	7 420	8.4	27.0	2 753	556	17.2	2 465	183	12.8	2 269	35.1	4.0	299	21.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkansas City city	3 434	8.6	32.8	1 457	498	18.3	1 649	180	13.0	1 710	47.8	3.1	325	24.2
Coffeyville city	3 540	7.9	37.9	1 411	412	17.5	1 897	166	13.1	1 826	47.8	2.6	274	25.0
Derby city	3 786	12.0	15.3	3 031	827	19.5	1 545	222	11.3	988	52.9	1.7	549	21.4
El Dorado city	3 103	8.1	31.2	1 479	540	16.9	1 327	190	13.6	1 730	53.8	1.4	319	22.0
Newton city	4 275	8.1	28.4	2 135	574	18.8	1 683	189	12.9	2 283	42.3	2.8	330	22.9
Wichita city	72 630	10.1	27.5	42 658	661	19.8	21 807	207	12.7	50 619	51.7	1.6	395	25.4
Winfield city	2 944	11.3	29.7	1 317	511	18.1	1 211	179	12.2	1 512	50.1	4.2	306	22.4

Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
							None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
District 2 -----	255 026	230 347	2 541	1 395	1 146	9	278	2 263	459	164	315
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	636	554	282	172	110	5	33	249	300--	140	200--
Iowa Reservation, KS--NE (pt.) -----	71	67	41	33	8	--	3	38	300--	--	233
Kickapoo Reservation, KS -----	164	125	93	46	47	--	7	86	300--	134	200--
Potawatomi (Kansas) Reservation, KS -----	381	349	139	84	55	5	23	116	300--	150	200--
Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservation and Trust Lands, KS--NE (pt.) -----	20	13	9	9	--	--	--	9	300--	--	--
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas -----	91	91	5	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Delaware-Muncie TDSA, KS (state) -----	91	91	5	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	2 477 574	18.3	26	27 199	27 383	32 840	33 091	14 674	14 916
District 1 -----	619 370	23.6	36	23 284	23 583	28 447	28 802	11 928	12 191
COUNTY									
Barber County -----	5 874	39.0	221	20 577	22 376	25 315	27 866	9 380	11 180
Barton County -----	29 382	20.1	170	22 764	24 100	28 236	29 703	12 055	13 484
Chase County -----	3 021	35.5	362	18 943	21 118	21 456	25 484	9 169	12 664
Cheyenne County -----	3 243	34.2	326	20 740	22 895	24 353	27 901	10 480	12 931
Clark County -----	2 418	39.5	342	22 909	25 095	25 498	28 151	11 267	15 881
Clay County -----	9 158	20.2	324	20 958	22 898	24 774	26 996	9 514	12 051
Cloud County -----	11 023	23.0	232	19 825	21 781	24 809	26 456	10 400	12 057
Comanche County -----	2 313	43.0	390	18 076	20 753	23 011	25 158	8 858	12 163
Decatur County -----	4 021	39.7	295	18 944	21 117	25 263	27 237	8 648	10 665
Dickinson County -----	18 958	20.8	202	22 125	23 766	26 950	29 291	11 417	13 042
Edwards County -----	3 787	37.4	400	20 912	22 836	24 585	27 256	12 111	15 064
Ellis County -----	26 004	16.7	239	21 315	23 432	30 290	31 997	10 407	12 056
Ellsworth County -----	6 586	38.1	210	19 212	20 906	25 165	27 498	10 187	11 352
Finney County -----	33 070	14.9	226	26 852	28 810	30 641	32 125	14 099	16 901
Ford County -----	27 463	15.9	227	24 157	26 234	29 479	31 669	13 043	15 691
Gave County -----	3 231	37.3	289	21 970	24 808	27 104	29 423	9 938	11 682
Graham County -----	3 543	35.2	367	20 511	23 650	26 643	29 159	8 180	10 860
Grant County -----	7 159	12.8	401	28 017	31 580	30 833	34 174	9 596	17 557
Gray County -----	5 396	37.8	286	25 033	26 712	27 843	29 913	13 484	16 360
Greeley County -----	1 774	44.6	478	24 110	27 285	29 448	33 503	10 470	16 104
Hamilton County -----	2 388	43.8	423	21 479	24 210	27 433	30 937	9 200	11 692
Haskell County -----	3 886	33.6	327	25 248	28 555	29 089	31 674	15 490	19 398
Hodgeman County -----	2 177	35.3	345	22 559	25 020	24 985	27 720	10 921	15 719
Jewell County -----	4 251	36.5	262	17 924	19 755	20 722	23 083	9 407	12 105
Kearny County -----	4 027	38.2	278	27 465	30 867	30 756	33 371	14 938	19 888
Kiowa County -----	3 660	39.8	268	21 496	23 725	26 704	29 776	10 267	12 280
Lane County -----	2 375	42.1	402	22 381	24 727	28 457	32 004	11 732	16 064
Lincoln County -----	3 653	38.5	252	17 504	19 799	23 490	26 237	7 554	9 412
Logan County -----	3 081	39.8	310	21 110	23 246	24 876	28 421	11 471	15 753
Lyon County -----	34 732	15.8	196	23 194	24 905	29 163	31 125	11 574	13 226
McPherson County -----	27 268	20.1	185	26 191	27 858	31 769	33 620	11 782	13 601
Marion County (pt.) -----	11 353	25.8	231	21 166	22 761	26 271	28 215	8 842	10 823
Marshall County -----	11 705	26.8	229	19 845	21 306	24 435	25 996	9 228	10 765
Meade County -----	4 247	41.1	255	22 315	24 522	26 607	29 378	12 011	14 432
Mitchell County -----	7 203	24.3	307	21 124	23 163	25 354	27 700	9 877	11 808
Morris County -----	6 198	32.1	276	21 174	23 151	25 794	28 624	10 480	12 185
Morton County -----	3 480	39.5	437	23 775	27 320	29 119	32 617	12 220	14 710
Ness County -----	4 033	39.8	268	22 348	24 885	27 191	29 249	9 743	12 212
Norton County -----	5 947	21.4	399	19 908	22 836	27 518	30 259	10 389	13 516
Osborne County -----	4 867	40.0	239	17 579	19 151	22 599	24 401	8 974	10 946
Ottawa County -----	5 634	40.1	214	21 234	22 471	25 333	27 486	9 943	11 484
Pawnee County -----	7 555	18.1	419	22 485	25 372	27 376	30 128	12 841	15 858
Phillips County -----	6 590	27.5	277	19 797	21 982	25 310	27 722	8 298	10 577
Prott County -----	9 702	22.2	333	22 429	25 320	28 684	32 416	13 128	16 081
Rawlins County -----	3 404	34.2	369	20 351	22 313	24 690	26 892	9 333	11 516
Reno County -----	62 389	19.3	135	24 141	25 160	28 928	30 175	12 306	13 554
Republic County -----	6 482	27.5	290	19 346	21 099	24 423	27 035	9 382	11 307
Rice County -----	10 610	29.2	186	20 171	22 005	26 413	28 679	10 738	12 248
Rooks County -----	6 039	41.8	220	19 188	20 842	23 508	25 460	9 522	11 285
Rush County -----	3 842	41.7	279	18 330	20 381	24 345	26 391	8 239	10 388
Russell County -----	7 835	20.6	399	19 617	21 988	24 908	28 123	8 945	10 960
Saline County -----	49 301	15.4	201	25 070	26 387	30 227	31 834	13 214	15 016
Scott County -----	5 289	13.7	551	23 862	27 071	27 368	31 443	10 651	15 434
Seward County -----	18 743	15.6	287	24 737	27 443	28 143	30 873	13 123	16 857
Sheridan County -----	3 043	32.9	319	20 520	22 587	23 590	26 462	9 062	15 489
Sherman County -----	6 926	17.1	406	19 890	22 379	23 980	27 348	10 237	12 936
Smith County -----	5 078	39.1	210	18 024	19 645	21 652	23 151	8 990	11 081
Stafford County -----	5 365	37.2	237	18 889	20 697	23 729	26 389	9 904	11 466
Stanton County -----	2 333	47.0	427	23 113	25 878	27 459	30 499	10 454	13 554
Stevens County -----	5 048	16.6	473	25 252	29 515	28 782	32 042	10 959	16 049
Thomas County -----	8 258	20.4	349	20 769	23 724	25 965	29 254	10 949	14 661
Trego County -----	3 694	37.0	320	18 995	21 516	24 524	27 117	8 794	11 566
Wabunsee County -----	6 603	29.7	248	26 449	28 746	30 570	32 865	11 059	13 670
Wallace County -----	1 821	44.0	352	19 267	21 539	22 117	26 013	10 660	15 461
Washington County -----	7 073	35.1	208	18 592	20 235	22 896	25 264	8 295	10 068
Wichita County -----	2 758	35.4	364	22 237	24 578	24 022	26 761	11 773	16 010
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Dodge City city -----	21 129	13.5	291	23 676	26 268	28 935	31 752	12 380	15 820
Emporia city -----	25 512	12.3	275	21 708	23 816	27 951	31 220	11 121	13 162
Garden City city -----	24 097	13.2	299	26 806	29 483	31 270	33 600	13 265	17 123
Great Bend city -----	15 427	15.0	305	22 273	24 309	28 796	31 502	11 720	13 590
Hays city -----	17 767	11.9	383	21 605	24 738	31 500	34 378	10 178	12 407
Hutchinson city -----	39 308	13.1	206	22 750	24 365	27 681	29 500	12 441	14 273
Liberal city -----	16 573	15.1	309	25 027	28 092	28 392	31 106	13 757	17 323
McPherson city -----	12 422	14.2	364	26 369	29 769	32 948	36 812	12 522	16 166
Salina city -----	42 303	13.9	231	24 271	25 813	29 573	31 284	13 058	15 050
District 2 -----	619 391	19.1	42	24 713	25 083	30 150	30 529	12 947	13 380
COUNTY									
Allen County -----	14 638	25.4	193	19 969	21 580	24 505	26 379	8 740	10 458
Anderson County -----	7 803	18.5	380	20 496	23 224	24 533	27 262	9 651	12 940
Atchison County -----	16 932	17.5	251	21 539	23 405	25 780	27 829	11 517	13 894
Bourbon County -----	14 966	17.2	257	19 036	21 395	24 200	26 555	8 454	10 653
Brown County -----	11 128	26.3	238	19 621	21 152	23 740	25 684	9 591	11 569
Cherokee County -----	21 374	18.1	187	18 222	19 780	21 898	23 722	8 030	9 572
Coffey County -----	8 404	26.5	271	23 175	25 504	26 758	29 800	10 919	14 018
Crawford County -----	35 568	21.9	158	19 001	20 222	25 792	27 241	8 973	10 112

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample			Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
					90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
					Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 2—Con. COUNTY—Con.										
Doniphan County	8 134	33.9	206	21 213	22 986	25 506	27 129	9 613	11 542	
Douglas County (pt.)	2 872	21.8	534	35 135	39 019	36 818	43 385	13 128	21 288	
Franklin County	21 994	20.3	218	24 033	25 816	29 290	31 033	11 011	12 367	
Geary County	30 453	15.5	183	21 252	22 570	23 371	25 086	13 230	15 567	
Jackson County	11 525	24.1	252	24 236	26 291	29 260	31 601	9 287	11 178	
Jefferson County	15 905	26.8	201	28 178	29 918	32 265	34 749	12 555	14 898	
Labette County	23 693	23.2	180	21 153	22 602	27 038	28 939	10 403	11 789	
Leavenworth County	64 371	16.7	132	31 876	33 262	36 145	37 495	14 897	17 006	
Linn County	8 254	30.5	259	20 550	22 024	23 712	25 680	8 995	11 499	
Nemaha County	10 446	34.1	214	21 409	22 929	25 979	27 586	9 899	11 225	
Neosho County	17 035	21.7	187	21 393	23 345	26 722	28 459	10 530	12 215	
Osage County	15 248	29.5	168	24 033	25 688	28 076	29 844	11 534	12 941	
Pottawatomie County	16 128	24.0	199	24 351	26 116	28 622	31 110	11 172	13 250	
Riley County	67 139	14.9	135	21 166	22 233	27 494	29 530	11 256	12 328	
Shawnee County	160 976	14.5	113	29 398	30 280	35 484	36 489	17 497	18 434	
Wilson County	10 289	18.6	271	17 602	19 951	22 346	24 974	7 983	10 271	
Woodson County	4 116	32.7	348	18 426	20 653	22 738	25 501	9 841	12 109	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Atchison city	10 656	15.5	353	20 161	22 095	25 032	27 508	10 546	13 255	
Fort Riley North CDP	12 848	12.8	163	20 082	21 924	20 079	21 856	—	—	
Junction City city	20 604	13.3	255	19 767	21 526	22 037	24 242	12 358	15 271	
Leavenworth city	38 495	14.8	178	28 945	30 996	33 841	35 915	15 229	18 035	
Manhattan city	37 712	14.3	214	20 722	22 339	32 434	35 129	10 957	12 163	
Ottawa city	10 667	15.7	368	21 350	23 980	27 294	30 006	11 012	13 329	
Parsons city	11 924	15.6	326	20 532	22 850	26 937	30 523	10 131	12 747	
Pittsburg city	17 775	15.6	282	16 176	18 030	23 245	25 616	8 519	10 299	
Tapeko city	119 883	13.8	133	26 352	27 197	32 222	33 392	17 228	18 193	
District 3	619 439	13.9	75	33 966	34 585	41 294	41 915	19 246	19 950	
COUNTY										
Douglas County (pt.)	78 926	12.4	179	23 945	25 617	34 359	36 338	12 054	13 262	
Johnson County	355 054	14.0	111	42 332	43 203	49 987	50 712	25 053	25 905	
Miami County	23 466	15.8	263	28 191	30 402	33 398	35 467	10 621	13 126	
Wyandotte County	161 993	14.0	84	23 360	24 201	28 150	29 194	12 795	13 963	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Kansas City city	149 767	13.9	85	22 868	23 746	27 553	28 611	12 710	13 930	
Lawrence city	65 608	12.3	203	22 031	23 855	33 879	36 153	11 937	13 133	
Leawood city	19 693	13.0	687	71 618	77 672	76 473	82 275	31 874	44 953	
Lenexa city	34 034	12.8	342	45 512	48 331	52 979	55 945	23 930	26 835	
Merriam city	11 821	14.4	424	32 370	35 712	39 177	42 636	22 867	26 713	
Olathe city	63 352	12.6	173	38 850	40 658	43 391	45 621	21 409	23 598	
Overland Park city	111 790	13.0	202	43 421	45 065	51 693	53 160	25 699	27 183	
Prairie Village city	23 156	14.1	535	42 043	45 648	49 440	52 647	27 331	30 618	
Shawnee city	37 993	13.9	251	38 053	40 319	44 645	46 805	22 017	25 233	
District 4	619 374	16.7	54	28 068	28 549	33 953	34 467	15 226	15 670	
COUNTY										
Butler County	50 580	17.0	164	30 383	31 640	35 373	36 902	11 586	13 992	
Choutauqua County	4 407	30.7	279	16 327	18 061	19 742	22 850	8 084	11 015	
Cowley County	36 915	16.6	192	24 220	25 982	30 427	31 786	11 308	12 861	
Elk County	3 327	35.0	427	16 194	19 879	23 557	26 678	7 068	8 876	
Greenwood County	7 847	22.9	318	18 494	20 408	23 059	26 172	8 593	10 655	
Harper County	7 124	30.9	248	20 125	22 326	25 260	27 457	9 163	11 632	
Harvey County	31 028	19.5	199	26 698	28 419	32 186	33 776	12 194	14 387	
Kingman County	8 292	24.8	268	21 645	23 685	26 273	29 288	9 032	12 118	
Marian County (pt.)	1 535	38.2	495	18 352	21 730	22 024	27 804	8 568	12 573	
Montgomery County	38 816	17.9	170	20 143	21 585	26 307	27 896	9 473	10 773	
Sedgwick County	403 662	15.0	75	29 960	30 463	35 873	36 516	17 091	17 715	
Sumner County	25 841	22.9	174	26 173	27 610	31 870	33 545	10 734	11 948	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Arkansas City city	12 762	14.3	371	21 131	23 857	26 869	30 675	9 814	12 988	
Coffeyville city	12 917	15.2	327	16 295	18 415	23 090	25 547	8 319	10 420	
Derby city	14 699	13.3	395	43 691	47 464	47 413	50 955	18 270	24 773	
El Dorado city	11 504	13.4	419	22 588	26 873	31 033	34 934	7 955	10 386	
Newton city	16 700	13.7	294	23 754	26 672	30 534	33 302	11 801	14 660	
Wichito city	304 011	13.9	89	27 659	28 388	34 193	35 027	16 975	17 621	
Winfield city	11 931	15.3	356	21 622	24 810	29 179	31 853	11 040	13 829	

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State -----	1 044 112	18.9	626	631	186	188	19.0	19.2	12.5	12.7	371	373	24.4	24.6
District 1 -----	273 364	24.9	498	504	168	170	17.5	17.9	12.4	12.7	295	298	22.2	22.6
COUNTY														
Barber County-----	3 120	40.9	449	495	163	175	19.2	21.8	12.2	13.9	262	290	19.6	22.6
Barton County-----	13 144	20.7	499	529	167	176	17.2	19.3	11.7	13.1	291	308	20.8	23.0
Chase County-----	1 547	33.8	381	443	141	163	16.4	21.3	10.5	13.7	227	279	20.8	29.5
Cheyenne County-----	1 687	36.9	345	432	164	178	15.4	21.3	11.6	14.0	206	242	16.8	25.2
Clark County-----	1 327	41.9	375	451	160	177	12.2	16.6	11.9	14.6	258	308	15.8	22.3
Clay County-----	4 138	20.0	413	457	156	168	19.2	21.8	10.8	13.0	219	244	19.3	23.0
Cloud County-----	5 198	25.0	406	454	157	168	12.8	15.6	11.5	13.2	221	240	17.2	20.6
Comanche County-----	1 256	46.0	379	444	136	147	13.8	18.4	11.3	13.7	217	238	18.6	23.4
Decatur County-----	2 063	40.1	388	448	151	164	15.6	19.9	13.4	15.9	231	269	19.5	24.3
Dickinson County-----	8 415	20.8	456	493	157	168	17.6	20.3	11.5	13.2	271	289	21.1	23.8
Edwards County-----	1 867	39.0	375	425	144	156	14.4	18.3	12.0	14.2	220	262	16.4	21.4
Ellis County-----	11 115	17.0	550	592	182	195	18.6	20.7	11.9	13.8	282	301	24.0	27.1
Ellsworth County-----	3 317	39.1	422	467	165	174	14.9	17.9	12.7	14.5	246	269	16.7	20.5
Finney County-----	11 696	14.9	577	611	189	208	17.5	20.0	11.6	14.1	375	392	21.7	23.5
Ford County-----	10 842	16.4	550	586	199	213	17.7	20.2	11.4	13.5	328	347	22.5	25.2
Gove County-----	1 494	39.4	394	457	152	166	16.1	20.9	11.2	13.6	229	263	11.7	16.2
Graham County-----	1 753	36.8	408	472	158	176	14.3	18.1	11.9	14.6	230	262	15.6	20.7
Grant County-----	2 599	12.8	530	633	181	210	15.4	20.8	8.9	13.6	305	333	21.1	24.4
Gray County-----	2 114	39.4	495	547	176	196	17.1	20.4	10.5	12.8	274	300	15.2	18.8
Greeley County-----	801	45.6	537	609	218	252	21.5	24.7	12.4	16.7	271	320	14.1	20.3
Hamilton County-----	1 214	46.5	450	508	167	182	15.4	19.9	12.1	15.0	255	280	19.5	23.4
Haskell County-----	1 586	34.0	514	573	177	199	15.3	19.9	10.7	13.8	313	346	16.5	21.5
Hodgeman County-----	1 022	40.3	336	411	163	189	12.3	17.5	10.8	13.8	229	292	13.5	22.7
Jewell County-----	2 409	37.2	358	419	134	144	12.8	17.8	11.8	13.9	175	215	15.4	20.6
Keamy County-----	1 561	39.1	496	568	183	200	16.6	20.7	10.8	13.9	326	361	18.1	22.9
Kiowa County-----	1 738	40.9	438	481	142	153	14.5	18.4	11.3	13.4	241	272	19.9	23.1
Lane County-----	1 117	44.9	460	536	199	216	15.4	20.5	12.4	15.2	232	272	14.0	19.0
Lincoln County-----	1 864	39.6	386	456	135	146	15.3	20.3	11.8	14.0	178	215	17.1	22.3
Logan County-----	1 466	39.7	371	446	159	172	14.9	18.9	11.5	14.0	221	257	16.9	22.6
Lyon County-----	14 346	16.2	557	585	177	189	17.3	19.6	12.1	14.1	292	310	24.6	27.1
McPherson County-----	10 941	20.7	526	557	167	175	17.0	19.1	11.4	12.9	290	309	19.9	22.3
Marion County (pt.)-----	4 995	28.6	425	475	144	155	15.8	18.9	11.0	12.7	251	278	20.2	23.6
Marshall County-----	5 269	27.9	394	433	147	157	14.5	17.6	11.6	13.2	228	253	21.1	24.3
Meade County-----	2 049	40.7	469	530	174	186	14.2	17.6	11.3	13.4	269	291	16.0	20.0
Mitchell County-----	3 359	25.5	377	436	164	178	14.4	18.5	12.0	14.2	242	273	20.9	24.6
Morris County-----	3 149	31.8	459	516	144	157	14.8	18.6	11.2	13.5	243	273	19.2	23.3
Morton County-----	1 515	42.4	494	548	167	185	15.3	18.8	11.0	13.8	285	311	18.9	23.5
Ness County-----	2 048	39.7	458	510	169	183	15.3	19.4	12.5	14.6	227	275	15.2	20.0
Norton County-----	2 798	23.7	393	444	147	164	11.1	14.5	11.1	13.7	227	257	16.8	21.7
Osborne County-----	2 496	42.3	340	385	138	147	15.6	19.1	11.9	13.6	191	221	19.8	25.1
Ottawa County-----	2 591	40.7	404	445	148	160	14.2	16.7	11.4	13.3	239	265	17.9	22.5
Pawnee County-----	3 412	19.3	437	484	160	178	15.7	20.1	10.7	13.4	270	295	19.6	23.2
Phillips County-----	3 264	29.8	379	433	150	163	11.8	15.2	12.6	14.8	221	247	19.6	24.4
Pratt County-----	4 620	21.8	462	508	163	178	14.9	18.0	10.9	13.1	296	329	19.3	22.7
Rawlins County-----	1 744	35.1	355	425	153	171	16.1	21.7	11.7	14.4	218	250	17.6	22.7
Reno County-----	26 607	20.1	488	507	159	166	15.7	16.9	11.7	12.8	300	312	22.0	23.3
Republic County-----	3 283	29.0	412	480	141	152	17.8	21.3	10.9	12.7	194	228	16.7	21.2
Rice County-----	4 868	30.8	382	413	145	156	14.1	16.4	11.2	12.8	240	259	18.4	21.7
Rooks County-----	2 979	43.6	402	438	152	162	18.4	21.2	12.4	14.0	225	242	19.6	22.9
Rush County-----	1 999	43.3	374	418	142	152	14.4	18.1	12.0	13.8	225	249	18.0	23.3
Russell County-----	4 079	21.0	430	492	178	192	18.1	22.5	12.2	14.5	240	278	19.5	24.3
Saline County-----	21 129	15.1	500	525	174	183	16.3	17.9	11.9	13.5	320	334	22.9	24.5
Scott County-----	2 305	14.7	495	586	184	218	16.5	22.0	10.5	14.9	294	336	20.6	26.2
Seward County-----	7 572	15.9	530	572	182	201	18.0	20.8	11.8	14.6	350	374	20.7	23.5
Sheridan County-----	1 324	35.5	362	416	160	178	12.0	16.8	11.9	15.0	188	231	15.1	22.3
Sherman County-----	3 177	16.9	390	459	160	180	16.7	21.4	10.5	13.9	261	290	21.9	26.1
Smith County-----	2 615	39.7	355	421	148	159	15.1	19.3	11.4	13.1	181	212	18.9	24.0
Stafford County-----	2 666	39.5	378	430	142	151	16.3	20.2	11.8	13.6	238	262	18.6	22.3
Stanton County-----	956	47.8	483	575	182	210	16.1	21.1	11.0	14.5	270	303	16.6	21.6
Stevens County-----	2 116	16.8	456	564	162	183	12.6	18.8	10.8	15.0	287	327	18.2	23.7
Thomas County-----	3 534	20.8	468	538	163	181	17.9	21.8	11.2	14.2	258	299	20.7	23.7
Trego County-----	1 851	36.5	413	474	157	176	20.1	23.2	13.3	16.2	222	266	15.5	21.0
Wabaunsee County-----	2 853	30.5	444	496	157	172	15.3	18.8	10.5	12.9	229	268	18.9	24.7
Wallace County-----	840	46.2	370	452	162	182	16.0	21.3	12.3	15.8	237	279	21.6	26.6
Washington County-----	3 355	37.2	344	385	138	146	13.9	17.4	11.6	13.2	180	207	18.1	22.1
Wichita County-----	1 190	36.1	465	558	201	230	18.6	22.9	10.9	14.3	270	318	20.6	24.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dodge City city-----	8 258	13.6	553	598	205	222	17.9	20.8	11.5	14.3	331	355	22.6	25.7
Emporia city-----	10 732	12.5	558	592	180	195	17.2	20.2	12.0	14.9	293	314	24.7	27.9
Garden City city-----	8 583	13.5	571	610	188	209	16.9	19.7	11.6	14.6	372	393	21.4	23.5
Great Bend city-----	7 050	15.7	498	544	177	192	16.8	20.0	11.2	13.5	298	321	21.5	24.7
Hays city-----	7 770	12.0	567	626	193	214	18.5	21.3	10.9	13.7	286	315	24.1	28.4
Hutchinson city-----	17 163	13.7	466	494	153	165	15.3	17.2	11.4	13.0	302	318	22.3	24.1
Liberal city-----	6 663	15.1												

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 2—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Doniphan County	3 337	36.1	412	449	166	177	15.1	18.1	12.2	14.2	248	272	20.3	23.3
Douglas County (pt.)	1 081	21.7	573	808	210	259	15.1	21.3	8.1	14.6	329	426	10.5	41.8
Franklin County	8 926	20.4	486	524	171	183	16.8	19.4	11.7	13.6	300	322	22.7	25.0
Geary County	11 952	16.0	576	632	182	196	19.1	21.4	11.3	13.9	359	372	25.5	27.7
Jackson County	4 564	24.4	457	498	154	169	15.4	18.8	11.9	14.5	239	268	23.3	30.9
Jefferson County	6 314	28.0	543	577	182	195	15.4	17.7	11.8	13.8	311	342	21.2	23.9
Lafayette County	10 641	24.0	418	446	166	175	15.8	17.9	12.5	14.1	282	298	22.3	24.6
Leavenworth County	21 264	17.1	683	717	202	214	20.3	21.4	12.0	13.6	416	436	21.6	22.8
Linn County	4 811	27.3	381	438	144	159	14.7	19.1	12.3	14.8	239	275	22.3	29.8
Nemaha County	4 319	36.4	481	527	153	162	17.5	20.6	12.2	13.8	227	254	20.2	23.4
Neosho County	7 726	21.3	426	457	163	173	16.5	19.3	12.1	13.9	261	285	22.0	24.3
Osage County	6 324	29.5	481	511	167	177	17.3	19.8	11.9	13.7	269	291	21.6	24.1
Pottawatomie County	6 472	25.4	530	566	155	169	17.5	20.1	10.9	12.8	287	309	22.1	24.8
Riley County	22 868	15.2	671	710	194	208	19.3	21.0	11.2	13.2	372	386	29.2	31.2
Shawnee County	68 991	14.3	617	635	199	206	17.9	18.9	11.6	12.5	381	390	24.1	24.9
Wilson County	5 091	19.3	398	464	152	168	19.9	22.7	12.8	15.5	255	281	24.3	31.6
Woodson County	2 199	35.5	393	443	155	169	14.1	19.0	12.8	15.5	241	272	22.0	26.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Atchison city	4 267	15.7	421	462	174	188	16.6	20.5	11.4	14.1	271	310	23.2	26.7
Fort Riley North CDP	1 855	11.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	372	400	19.5	23.3
Junction City	8 870	13.7	540	605	182	198	19.2	21.8	11.0	14.0	354	369	26.3	29.1
Leavenworth city	12 568	14.8	652	702	194	210	20.1	21.8	11.9	14.2	413	441	21.4	23.1
Manhattan city	15 558	14.0	686	731	208	224	19.3	21.2	11.0	13.4	387	403	31.9	34.9
Ottawa city	4 553	16.0	470	523	173	189	15.3	18.9	11.3	14.0	300	326	22.2	25.0
Parsons city	5 451	15.6	395	440	163	179	15.2	18.6	11.9	14.6	291	319	21.3	25.1
Pittsburg city	8 445	15.3	445	489	172	185	17.7	20.8	12.1	14.3	292	316	29.7	32.5
Topeka city	54 664	13.8	576	593	195	202	17.8	18.9	11.7	12.7	375	385	24.2	25.0
District 3	252 929	13.9	775	786	222	227	20.0	20.3	12.4	12.9	451	457	25.1	25.7
COUNTY														
Douglas County (pt.)	30 701	11.9	661	691	205	221	18.8	20.5	11.3	13.3	406	419	32.6	35.3
Johnson County	144 155	13.9	867	881	246	254	20.1	20.4	11.4	12.1	511	519	23.2	23.7
Miami County	8 971	15.9	556	603	185	200	17.4	20.4	11.8	14.2	310	347	22.2	25.2
Wyandotte County	69 102	14.3	547	563	199	206	19.2	20.3	13.5	14.4	370	380	26.3	27.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Kansas City city	64 457	14.2	537	553	198	205	19.2	20.3	13.5	14.4	369	379	26.3	27.4
Lawrence city	25 893	11.8	664	696	207	226	18.7	20.5	11.2	13.5	409	422	33.2	36.9
Leawood city	7 210	13.4	347	445	339	377	20.1	21.7	11.0	13.7	821	1 114	11.9	22.7
Lenexa city	13 996	12.7	980	1 023	244	280	20.2	21.3	9.4	13.3	491	512	23.0	24.5
Merriam city	5 366	14.4	682	733	206	231	16.6	19.8	10.5	14.2	493	518	23.9	26.5
Olathe city	22 497	12.4	881	906	231	252	21.8	22.6	10.7	13.7	456	483	23.7	25.1
Overland Park city	48 043	13.0	857	884	239	252	18.7	19.8	10.9	12.4	543	556	22.7	23.6
Prairie Village city	10 031	13.8	744	783	261	281	17.0	19.1	10.3	12.2	605	640	21.9	24.3
Shawnee city	15 217	13.9	778	813	210	228	18.1	19.9	10.5	12.8	453	472	23.0	24.5
District 4	262 804	16.9	633	643	194	197	19.0	19.5	12.5	12.9	373	378	24.3	24.8
COUNTY														
Butler County	20 072	17.5	639	674	191	201	17.7	19.4	11.9	13.4	341	361	21.5	23.4
Chautauque County	2 249	34.1	369	433	152	167	17.5	23.6	12.8	15.3	231	287	20.6	25.0
Cowley County	15 569	16.7	509	539	177	188	17.1	19.2	11.9	13.4	312	330	22.4	24.2
Elk County	1 743	35.3	329	389	138	154	16.1	21.4	12.0	14.7	169	206	21.6	28.6
Greenwood County	4 243	23.6	388	446	139	151	14.6	18.9	12.0	14.4	252	277	21.6	28.4
Harper County	3 481	31.6	447	486	163	174	15.9	19.3	12.0	14.1	252	276	22.7	27.0
Harvey County	12 290	20.1	558	589	191	202	16.7	18.7	11.7	13.2	316	336	22.0	23.6
Kingman County	3 645	25.8	400	452	170	184	16.0	19.9	12.3	14.7	277	298	16.7	21.3
Marion County (pt.)	664	40.8	358	406	143	164	13.7	19.4	10.7	14.2	222	288	17.8	26.6
Montgomery County	17 920	18.5	440	468	170	179	18.0	20.1	12.2	14.1	282	298	23.7	25.7
Sedgewick County	170 159	14.8	672	684	206	211	19.4	20.0	12.2	12.8	396	402	24.8	25.5
Sumner County	10 769	23.7	540	571	179	188	16.3	18.2	12.0	13.5	289	310	20.2	22.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkansas City city	5 774	14.2	475	527	173	188	16.3	20.2	11.7	14.3	312	338	22.7	26.3
Coffeyville city	6 203	15.5	388	439	159	172	15.7	19.3	11.9	14.2	262	285	23.5	27.2
Derby city	5 002	13.7	799	855	207	238	18.0	20.5	9.3	13.2	524	593	18.9	23.6
El Dorado city	5 241	13.5	513	566	181	199	15.1	18.8	12.0	15.2	299	339	19.8	24.1
Newton city	6 955	13.5	548	601	181	197	17.1	20.3	11.6	14.2	315	345	21.7	24.1
Wichita city	135 069	13.9	654	668	204	209	19.4	20.1	12.3	13.0	391	398	25.0	25.8
Winfield city	4 835	15.5	487	535	169	189	16.2	20.0	10.9	13.6	288	325	21.4	24.3

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with on American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Medion gross rent (dollars)	
						With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 2 -----	619 391	19.1	255 015	19.6	122	425	492	149	179	293	340
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	1 800	44.0	641	44.5	237	135	208	114	165	122	182
Iowa Reservation, KS-NE (pt.)-----	157	49.7	59	40.7	633	115	245	—	—	119	280
Kickapoo Reservation, KS -----	478	41.6	176	42.6	409	23	278	102	167	97	182
Potawatomi (Kansas) Reservation, KS -----	1 082	46.2	375	47.7	326	120	222	107	193	106	187
Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservation and Trust Lands, KS-NE (pt.) -----	83	18.1	31	22.6	500	—	300	—	—	—	—
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas -----	265	16.6	102	12.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware-Muncie TDSA, KS (stote) -----	265	16.6	102	12.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were “split” in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix “Z” represents a “crews-of-vessels” entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition:

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.	8,076									
Householder under 65 years. ...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differences which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
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Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

$$\text{or}$$

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Kansas

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.4	2.4	1.8	0.8
Household type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0	10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0
20 20	2 0 2 0	20 20	2 0 2 0
30 30	3 0 3 0	30 30	3 0 3 0
40 40	4 0 4 0	40 40	4 0 4 0
50 50	5 0 5 0	50 50	5 0 5 0
60 60	6 0 6 0	60 60	6 0 6 0
70 70	7 0 7 0	70 70	7 0 7 0
80 80	8 0 8 0	80 80	8 0 8 0
90 90	9 0 9 0	90 90	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuatoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This **property** is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service** as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated businesses* should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative → If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.) , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API) , print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race , print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9		a. Age 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes , other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
●
0

9
8
7
●
5
4
3
2
1
0

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home → *Skip to 28*
☐ Railroad
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example, hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR \$.00

Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

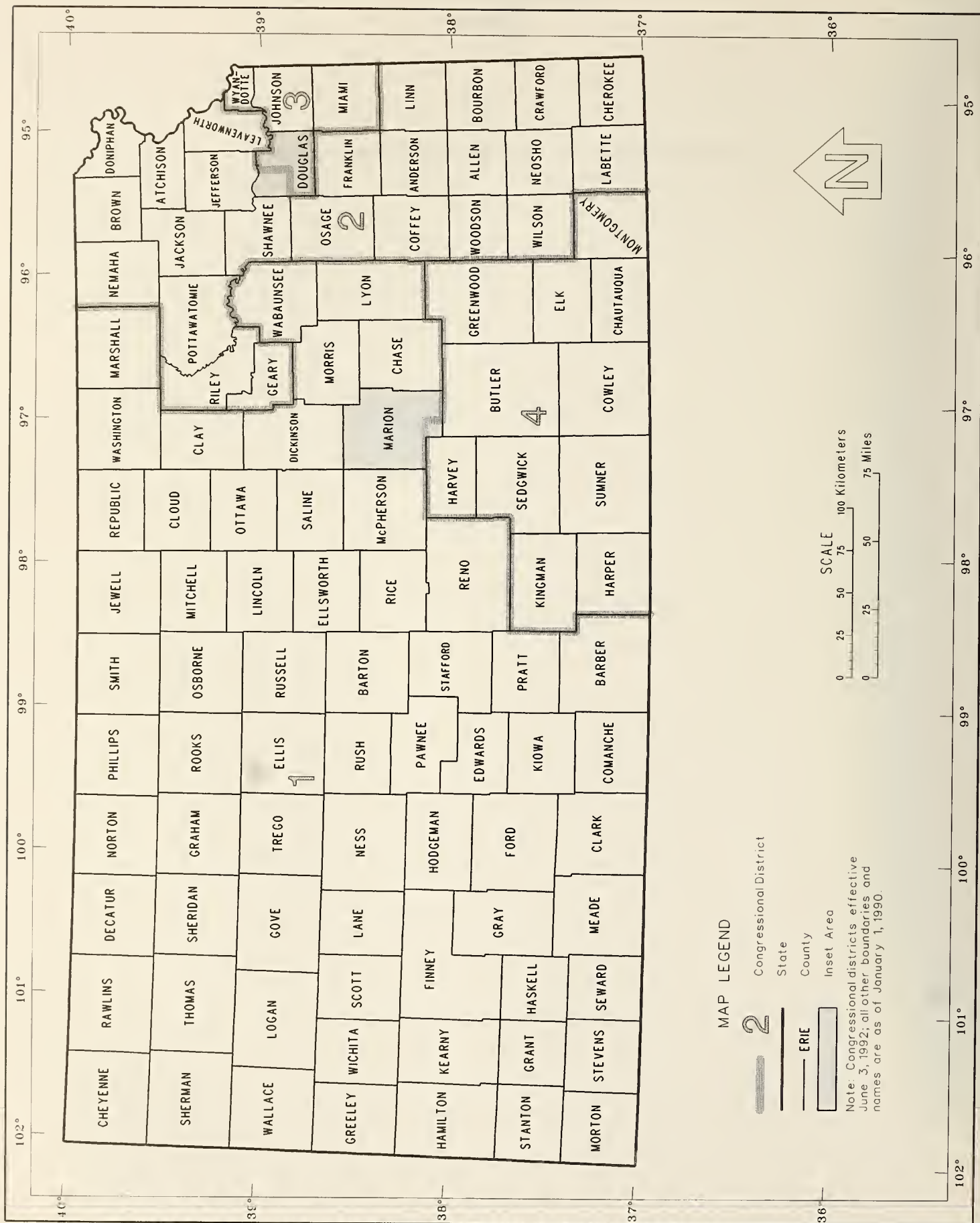
Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas 1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



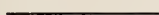




APPENDIX G.

Maps

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

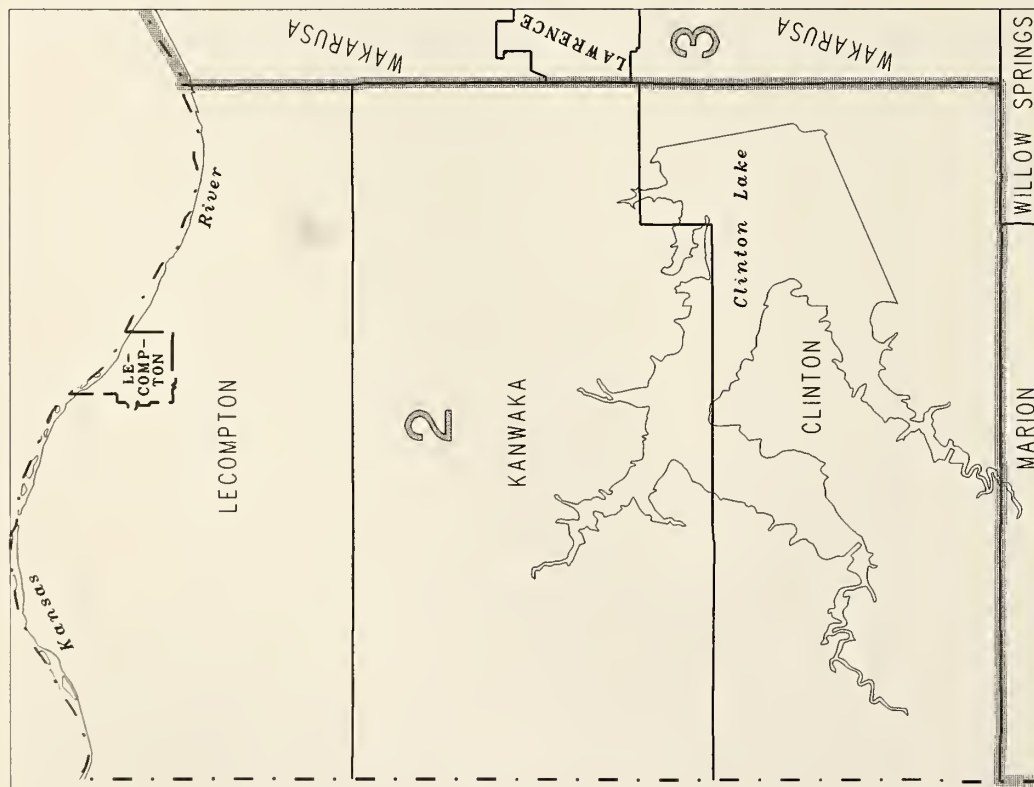


Congressional District Inset Map Legend

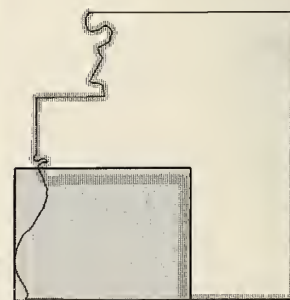
	2	Congressional District
		County
	YORK	County Subdivision
	ROME	Incorporated Place
	Lake Erie	Large River, Lake, or Water Body
		An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.
		A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontinuous parts of the same geographic entity.

Note: Congressional districts effective June 3, 1992; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where county and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a county and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

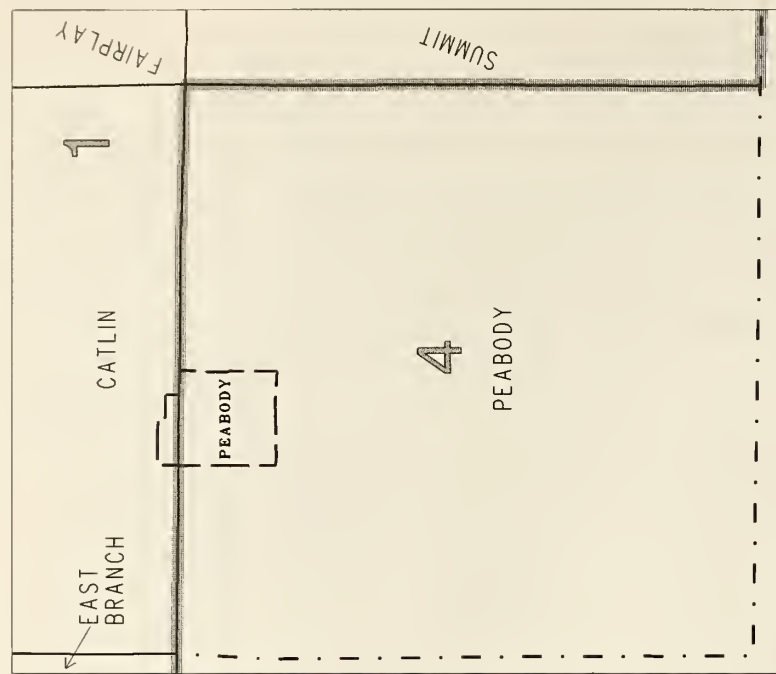
DOUGLAS COUNTY (PART)



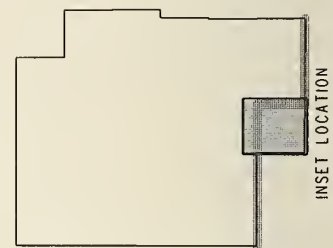
SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 Miles

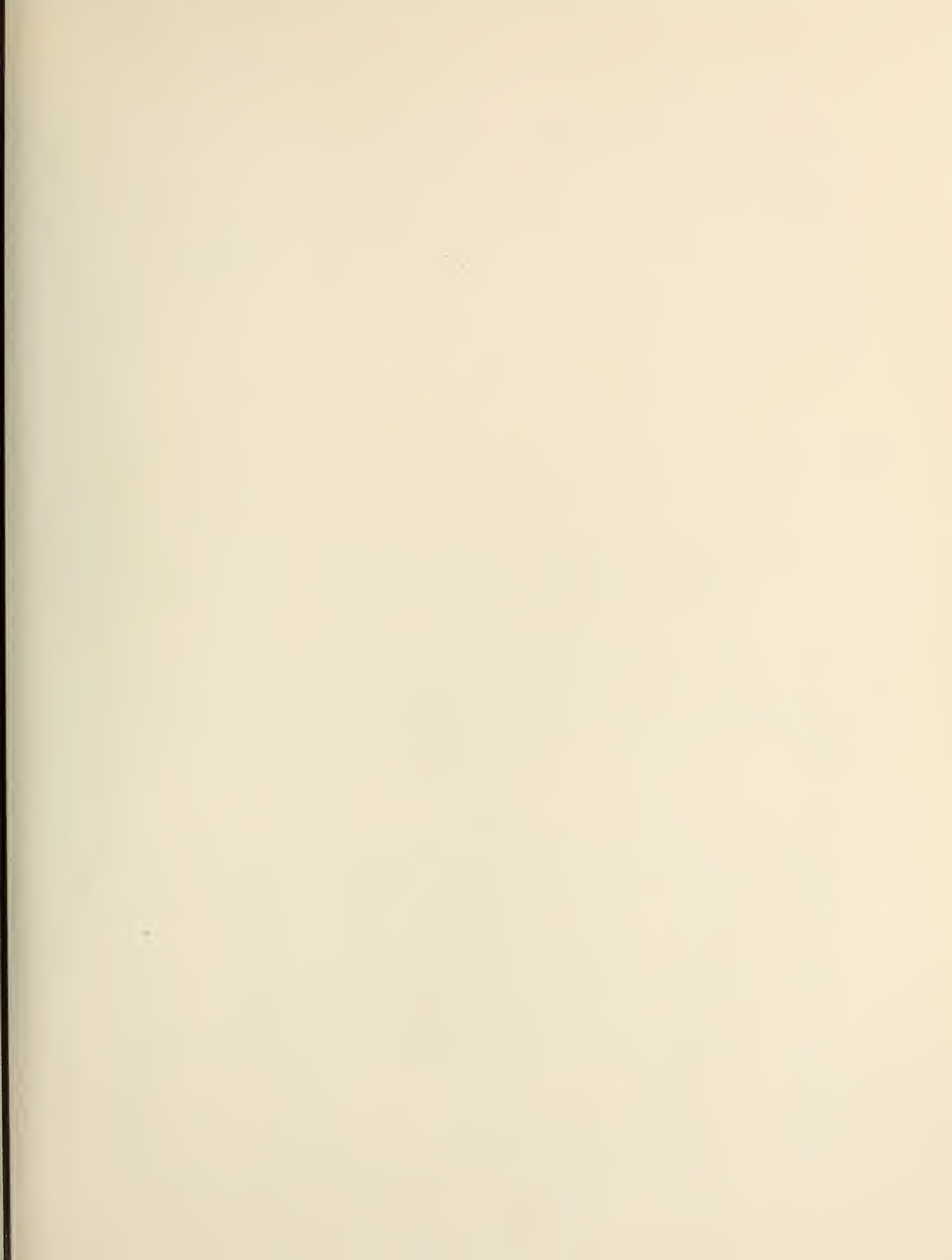


MARION COUNTY (PART)



SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 Miles





Census REF HA 201 1990
.A574x CPH-4-(17-20)
Census of population and
housing (1990)

Population and housing
characteristics for ...

Census REF HA 201 1990
.A574x CPH-4-(17-20)
Census of population and
housing (1990)

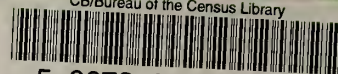
Population and housing
characteristics for ...

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